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RANDOM RECORDS OF A LIFETIME

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE AND ART, 1846-1932

BY W. H. HOLMES

VOLUME XIII

PORTRAITS OF MEMBERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN STAFF

WITH MANY OF WHOM I HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED DURING

A PERIOD OF MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS, 1871-1932

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VOLUME XIII

# INTRODUCTION

I have found much pleasure in the acquirement of these portraits (Volumes XIII and XIV), and find also much pleasure in their possession, for to be with the portraits is, in a way, to be with one's friends no matter whether they have passed on or are still here to extend the glad hand or the official hand as the occasion may require. I have been associated with the Institution for nearly sixty years and have known personally every one here represented.

In this volume are included Officers of the Institution and their principal official assistants; also members of the Museum staff with their curatorial aids, and a few others more or less closely affiliated with their work. There are also photographs of the several buildings belonging to the Institution.

W. H. Holmes

1932

# Smithson

## *A Century After Death, the World Knows Nothing About Circumstances That Impelled Chemist to Found the Famous Institution in City of Washington.*

*BY WILLIAM S. ODLIN.*

COMMEMORATING the centennial of the death that was the prelude to the creation of a scientific organization which stands unique among all its fellows, the distinguished Americans who guide the destinies of the Smithsonian Institution will bow in homage before the tomb of its founder on Wednesday, June 26.

From the old-fashioned sarcophagus which occupies an inclosure just within the entrance of the main building there will come no sound, but the cold stone will be not more silent than is history on exactly what impelled James Smithson, who never set foot upon the soil of the United States, to bequeath virtually his entire fortune to this Government.

His will merely directed that there be founded at Washington, under the name Smithsonian Institution, "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." How scrupulously and effectively his desire has been carried into execution through the decades that have elapsed is demonstrated by the preeminent position the institution now occupies among the learned bodies of the entire world.

*James Smithson.*

James Smithson died in Genoa, Italy, June 26, 1829, after a life of tragic frustration, which was not mitigated by the possession of great wealth and large mental endwoments.

Throughout his life the bar sinister shadowed his pathway. He never knew the comforts and joys of conjugal affection. Apparently he was bitterly estranged from his native land, and the closing years of his existence were full of the pain of chronic illness.

There remained to him, however, one clear vision of a vehicle for the perpetuation of his name, and with sublime, unquestioning and, as it eventuated, justified faith in the ability of an infant experiment in government to carry it out, he intrusted his all to the founding of an institution for the benefit of alien generations yet unborn.

Who, then, was James Smithson?

THE founder of the Smithsonian Institution was known in his youth as James Lewis Macie, his mother, Elizabeth Keate Macie, being at the time of his birth, in 1765, the widow of James Macie, an English country gentleman of an old family residing at Weston, near Bath. She was of the Hungerfords of Studley, a great-grandniece of Charles, Duke of Somerset, through whom she was lineally descended from King Henry VII. She was cousin of the Elizabeth Percy who married Hugh Smithson, who later became Duke of Northumberland and by act of Parliament took the name of Percy.

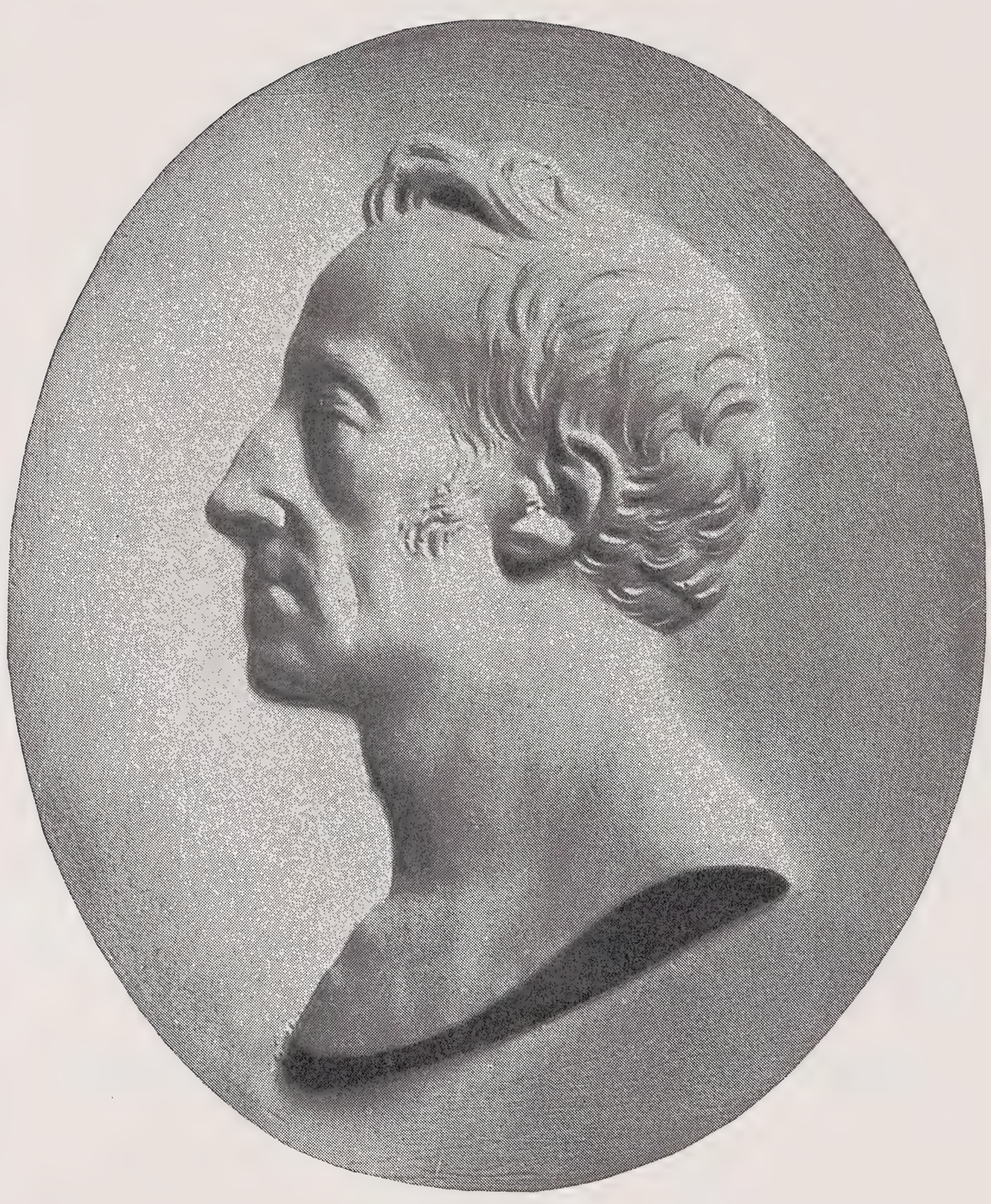
Hugh Smithson, whose natural son was destined to become one of the earliest benefactors of the young American Republic, was the son of Langdale Smithson, who, according to unverified tradition, occupied for a time the then relatively unconsidered position of a practitioner of medicine. The Smithsons, however, were an old family, and, as country squires, they were reared in the habit of personally managing their estates, and the business aptitude was strong in Smithson's father.

There has been found no record of the Macies at Weston in the years preceding the birth of young Smithson, and there is no reference to him in the accessible archives of the Northumberland family. The eventual circumstances of his mother also are hidden, save that it is known she inherited the property of the Hungerfords of Studley in 1766, a matter of interest as indicating the probable source of a considerable portion, at least, of the Smithson bequest to the United States.

There seems to be available no further information concerning the founder of the institution until his name is found entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1782, as James Lewis Macie, "a gentleman commoner." Unlike the practice in the case of other students, the name of his father does not appear in the record.

Little that is material is recorded of the young student's life at Oxford beyond a tradition that he was the best chemist and mineralogist of his year. However, in his journal he gives a description of a geological tour in 1784, when he was only 19, through Oban, Staffa and the western islands in company with De St. Fond, the French philosopher, and Count

See the series of
Volumes by Dr. Abbot
Issued since 1929-35



James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution

Andriani of Italy, in which he carried on observations on the methods of mining and manufacturing, made with all the minuteness which the conditions of the journey permitted.

The journal indicates that the tour was undertaken, if not at any considerable risk, with not a little privation and self-denial, such as would not be met by the modern traveler, and shows that he was far more occupied with science than with the diversions which would ordinarily distract so youthful a tourist. At the college, at a time when the study of physical science was almost unknown in university life, he appears to have conceived already that devotion to scientific research which characterized all his future life.

JAMES LEWIS MACIE, as he was still known, was graduated from Pembroke College with the degree of master of arts May 26, 1786, and in the following year was admitted to the Royal Society upon the following recommendation:

"James Lewis Macie, Esq., M. A., late of Pembroke College, Oxford, and now of John street, Golden Square, a gentleman well versed in various branches of natural philosophy, and particularly in chemistry and mineralogy, being desirous of becoming a fellow of the Royal Society, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, from our personal knowledge of his merit, judge him highly worthy of that honour and likely to become a very useful and valuable member."

The young F. R. S. maintained lodgings for some time in Bentinck street, where Gibbon wrote much of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." There, apparently, he prepared his first scientific paper, "An Account of Some Chemical Experiments on Tabasheer," which was read before the Royal Society in 1791.

Even in this early period of Smithson's life there is found evidence of an antagonism to the monarchical system, which may have had some bearing upon his determination to leave his fortune, not to the land of his birth, but to a democracy he had never seen. About the time the French Revolution was being launched upon its bloody career we find him writing, from Paris:

"Stupidity and guilt have had a long reign, and it begins, indeed, to be time for justice and common sense to have their turn. The office of king is not yet abolished, but they (the people) daily feel the inutility, or rather great inconvenience, of continuing it, and its duration will probably not be long. May other nations, at the time of their reforms, be wise enough to cast off at first the contemptible incumbrance."

Smithson here shares the opinion of a large and influential number of Englishmen of the time in which he wrote these words, but the subsequent excesses of the French Revolution caused a general revulsion of feeling, and some now hold that it would not be fair to argue from this youthful expression of Jacobinism as to his maturer judgment. Nevertheless, the fact remains that he apparently never considered making his homeland the beneficiary of his estate.

The date of "Macie's" application to the Crown for permission to take his father's name has never been ascertained, but this formality had been accomplished by 1802, for there is recorded in that year his second communication to the Royal Society, "A Chemical Analysis of Some Calamines," by James Smithson, Esq.

In this paper the author remarks: "Chemistry is yet so new a science; what we know of it bears so small a proportion of what we are ignorant of; our knowledge in every department of it is so incomplete, consisting entirely of isolated points, thinly scattered, like lurid specks on a vast field of darkness, that no researches can be undertaken without producing some facts leading to consequences which extend beyond the boundaries of their immediate object."

For details of the early stages see Rhees's 2 vols

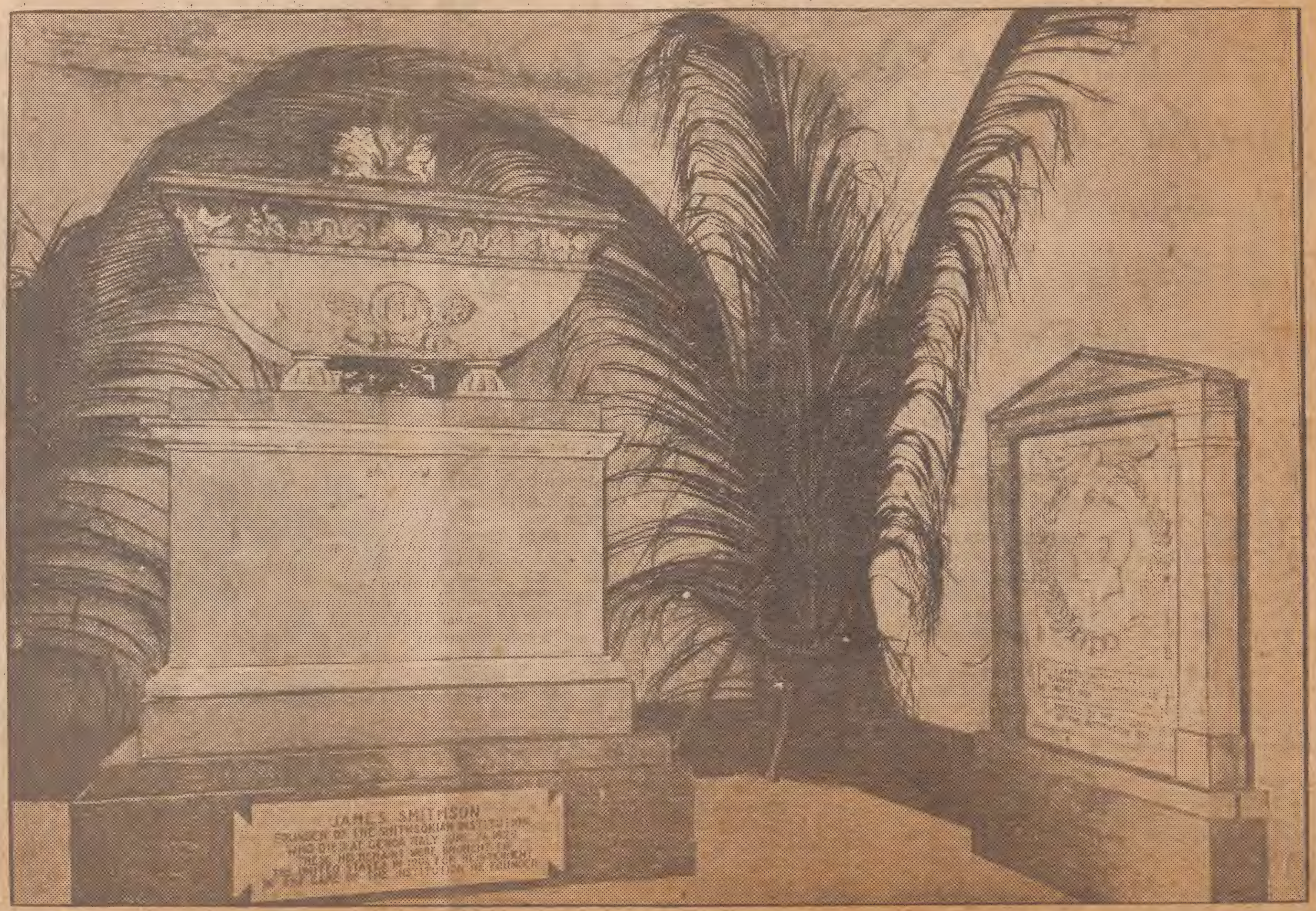
"THE most notable feature of Smithson's writing from the standpoint of the modern analytical chemist," says Prof. Frank W. Clarke, former chief chemist, United States Geological Survey, "is the success obtained with the most primitive and unsatisfactory appliances. In Smithson's day chemical apparatus was undeveloped and instruments were improvised from such materials as lay readiest to hand. With such instruments, and with crude reagents, Smithson obtained analytical results of the most creditable character and enlarged our knowledge of many mineral species.

"In his time the native carbonate and silicate of zinc were confounded as one species under the name 'calamine,' but his researches distinguish between the two minerals, which are now known as Smithsonite and calamine, respectively.

"To theory Smithson contributed little, if anything, but from a theoretical point of view the tone of his writings is singularly modern. His work was mostly done before Dalton had announced the atomic theory, and yet Smithson saw clearly that a law of definite proportions must exist, although he did not attempt to account for it. His ability as a reasoner is best shown in his paper upon the Kirkdale bone cave, which Penn had sought to interpret by reference to the Noachian deluge. A clearer and more complete demolition of Penn's views could hardly be written today. Smithson was gentle with his adversary, but none the less thorough for his moderation. He is not to be classed among the leaders of scientific thought, but his ability and the usefulness of his contributions to knowledge cannot be doubted."

At the annual meeting of the Royal Society

# 's Secret Buried With Him




*Tomb of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution. The tomb was removed from Italy and placed in the room near the entrance to the main building of the institution.*

SCIENTIFIC NEWS SERVICE
OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1812

5

For release morning papers, Sunday, June 29, 1930.

NEWS OR FEATURE STORY

## PURE SCIENCE WINS RECOGNITION

## IN CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM BUILDING

Science, and in particular the Smithsonian Institution, will long have reason to remember the Seventy-first Congress. Without a dissenting vote it passed the Smoot-Elliott bill authorizing an appropriation of $6,500,000 for the enlargement of the U. S. National Museum. This means, of course, much needed elbow-room for prosecution both of the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." It means more and finer exhibits added to those which already draw over a million visitors from everywhere each year. But, primarily, it means that pure science has "arrived."

Almost a century ago the 24th Congress accepted with some misgivings the bequest of an unknown Englishman to establish at Washington an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge." For ten years the subsequent congresses debated on how these purposes shouldbe achieved. They could not agree; but by 1846 the 29th Congress yielded to necessity and organizod the Smithsonian with a compromise charter. This made no specific mention of what was to become the principal activity of the Institution, namely, research in pure science. In that day even the words would have had no meaning to the public mind, and the idea certainly meant nothing to the legislators.

But the charter did order the Institution to erect a building for the reception and exhibition of "all objects of art and of foreign and curious research," and of natural history belonging to the United States. In this way Congress shouldered the responsibility for a National Museum on Smithsonian

funds. Had the Institution accepted this burden as a purely custodial function, as Congress intended, it would have become a warehouse and nothing more. But Joseph Henry and Spencer F. Baird, first Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian, forced the museum function to subserve the ideal of research. They systematized the collecting of the plants, animals, minerals, and of ethnologic material native to this continent; and instead of burying it on shelves when collected, they distributed it to specialists the world over to study and report on. How much the Smithsonian did, as a result, to reveal the natural resources of North America, is common knowledge.

For twelve years the salaries of the curators and the entire expense of museum upkeep were squeezed out of the limited income from the private Smithsonian fund, and it was 24 years -- till 1870 -- before the Government began to assist with material appropriations in the support of the National Museum. There was still almost no recognition of the meaning or even of the utilitarian value of pure research. One man even charged the Institution with criminal waste for spending the Institution's money on the publication of a study of seaweeds. It was therefore rather the inexorable requirements of space to house overflowing collections, than appreciation of the real work of the Smithsonian which led Congress in 1877 to appropriate $250,000 for a building (now the Arts and Industries Building), and the same consideration was paramount in gaining, in 1907, $3,500,000 for the New National Museum Building. The appropriations for each of these came only after many years of pleading.

The public mind, as mirrored by Congress, has, however, in 1930, come to accept as sound the deep faith that "no ignorance is without loss to man, no error without evil," which was held by James Smithson, English scientist who died in 1829.

The Natural History Building needs space to store and study steadily growing collections of everything found in nature, from sea-bottom muds to gorilla skeletons and skins. The need being patent, Congress has authorized the appropriation without objection; and the country will approve. Pure science has indeed arrived.

In order to arrive, it has had to justify itself. These sea-bottom muds, for example, of which the Smithsonian has stored thousands of samples, would appear to hold less of use to man, perhaps, than anything else in the collections. Twenty-five years ago Joseph Cushman, a specialist in the National Museum, receiving a government compensation of $600 a year, described and named the microscopic shells of animals called foraminifera, which these muds contained. Ten years ago oil companies discovered that fossil shells of these same animals occurring in certain strata in Southwestern oil fields could be made to identify strata and so serve as a guide to the presence of oil -- provided there was any way of identifying the foraminifera. Joseph Cushman had that knowledge. The Smithsonian collections provided the essential means. The man, and the collections and publications on foraminifera became at once commodities worth millions to the oil industry. All because of pure science research in sea-bottom muds. "No ignorance is without loss to man -- ."

Again, the Smithsonian study of mollusks saved the U. S. Government Shipping Board $250,000 by proving that the destruction of a shipment of mahogany logs occurred while they lay in an African river (the work of a certain mollusk), and could not have been begun after loading on the ship.

Instances could be multiplied to show the utilitarian meaning of work on the immense collections housed in the National Museum. The point is that the real work of the Natural History Museum goes on in the seclusion of the laboratories and was until recently unguessed at by those who view the exhibits

in the great halls. One example will show the relation between the study collection and the exhibit collection. In the department of mammalogy, the number of specimens in the study collection recently numbered 210,000, while the number on exhibition numbered 1,400.

In the last 85 years the Smithsonian has built up in the National Museum the most complete collection of the natural history of North America in existence, largely at the expense of its private funds. The Government departments, and friends from all over the world have contributed greatly. The collection, as a result, is a source book of fundamental data. Yet it is far from complete, It can never be. Great gaps exist in all departments of the collection. What difference does that make? The answer is simple: Agriculture has to war unceasingly with insect pests of all kinds. Frequently a new type of pest shows up -- like the bean beetle, the boll weevil, the Japanese beetle. Fighting the pest without knowing what it is, where it comes from, what its natural enemies are, is like boxing in the dark. Only a great collection of carefully studied insects from all over the world can make possible the necessary identification, The Smithsonian has the largest insect collection -- running into millions. Collections must aim toward absolute completeness. So basis is this fact that the Smithsonian sends out annually to the limit of its funds -- private as well as governmental -- expeditions to all parts of the world to collect in all fields of natural history.

The Smithsonian has a permanent staff of some ninety scientists many of whom are constantly at work on the collections. And in addition the Museum provides facilities permitting every year hundreds of specialists from all countries to study the things that interest them specifically.

The new extension of the Natural History Building will roughly double the present floor space of nine and a half acres. In addition to increased room for exhibits, this will permit enormous expansion of collections which are now insufficient due to overcrowding.

The exhibit function of a museum has in addition to its educational value a reference and historical value. This is specially true of the arts and industries collection of the National Museum, which is at present squeezed into the old red brick building next to the Smithsonian building. Patent disputes involving great sums have been settled out of court by reference to exhibits in this building determining priority of invention.

Thanks to this liberal gesture of an enlightened Congress, pure science receives a great spur and American citizens from everywhere will have an additional incentive to visit their nation's capital.

--oOOOo--

Prof. Joseph Henry

# JOSEPH HENRY

Born in Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1797, of Scottish ancestry; died in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878. He attended a country district school until the age of 13. Showing little interest in study, he was apprenticed to a watchmaker. A popular book on natural history, picked up in his 16th year, awoke his ambition so that he resumed his education, attending Albany Academy, teaching in country schools and tutoring to pay his way. In 1826 he accepted an appointment to teach mathematics and natural philosophy in Albany Academy. He invented and demonstrated what appears to have been the first practical electromagnetic telegraph in 1830-31 at Albany. In 1832 he was appointed to fill the chair of natural philosophy at Princeton. In addition to courses in physics and mathematics he lectured in chemistry, mineralogy, geology, astronomy and architecture. In December 1846 he was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent of that office, a position he held until his death. He was a prime mover in the organization of the National Academy of Sciences of which he was the second President.

Prof Spencer F. Baird

# SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1878-1887.

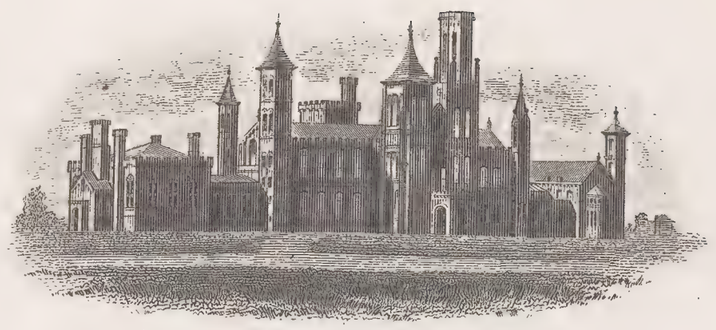
Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1823. In 1850 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which position he held until the death of Professor Henry in May, 1878, when he succeeded to the position of Secretary and held it until his death August 19, 1887. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1840; was Professor of Natural History in Dickinson College from 1846-50. In 1871 he was placed at the head of the newly created U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries - an unsalaried office. Mainly through his exertions this Commission was raised to its present important position. He was honored by being made an honorary member of nearly every American Scientific Society. He was Director of the National Museum.

Dr. Samuel P. Langley

# SAMUEL PIERPONT LANGLEY

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1887-1906.

Born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 22, 1834. Graduated from Boston High School. Degrees: D.C.L., Oxford; D. Sc., Cambridge, England; L.L.D., Harvard, Princeton, Yale, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan; Ph.D., Stevens Institute of Technology. Was Assistant at Harvard Observatory, 1865, later Assistant Professor of Mathematics U. S. Naval Academy. Director Allegheny Observatory, 1867, where in 1869 he founded the system of railway time service from observatories, which has since become general, and where he devised the bolometer, now in general use. In 1876 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1887 he succeeded Professor Baird as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which position he held until his death February 27, 1906. He established the Astrophysical Observatory and the National Zoological Park.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

*Washington, U.S.A.*

Nov.29,1901

Dear Mr.Holmes:

I have described my sight of the fire-walk in Tahiti in so many places,particularly in "Nature" of August 22nd,that I fear it is an old story. I should hardly care to present it without the aid of some sort of illustration,and if I am able to get these by Tuesday,I shall be very glad to comply with your request for a brief talk before the Anthropological Society,at the Cosmos Club,on that evening,especially if I may go on first at eight o'clock.

Please,then,consider my acceptance as conditional,until I can learn about the slides.

Very truly yours,

S.P.Langley

Professor W.H.Holmes,
U.S.National Museum,
Washington, D.C.

Goode Langley Mason

Installing of the Easter Island Images
In the National Museum 1888.

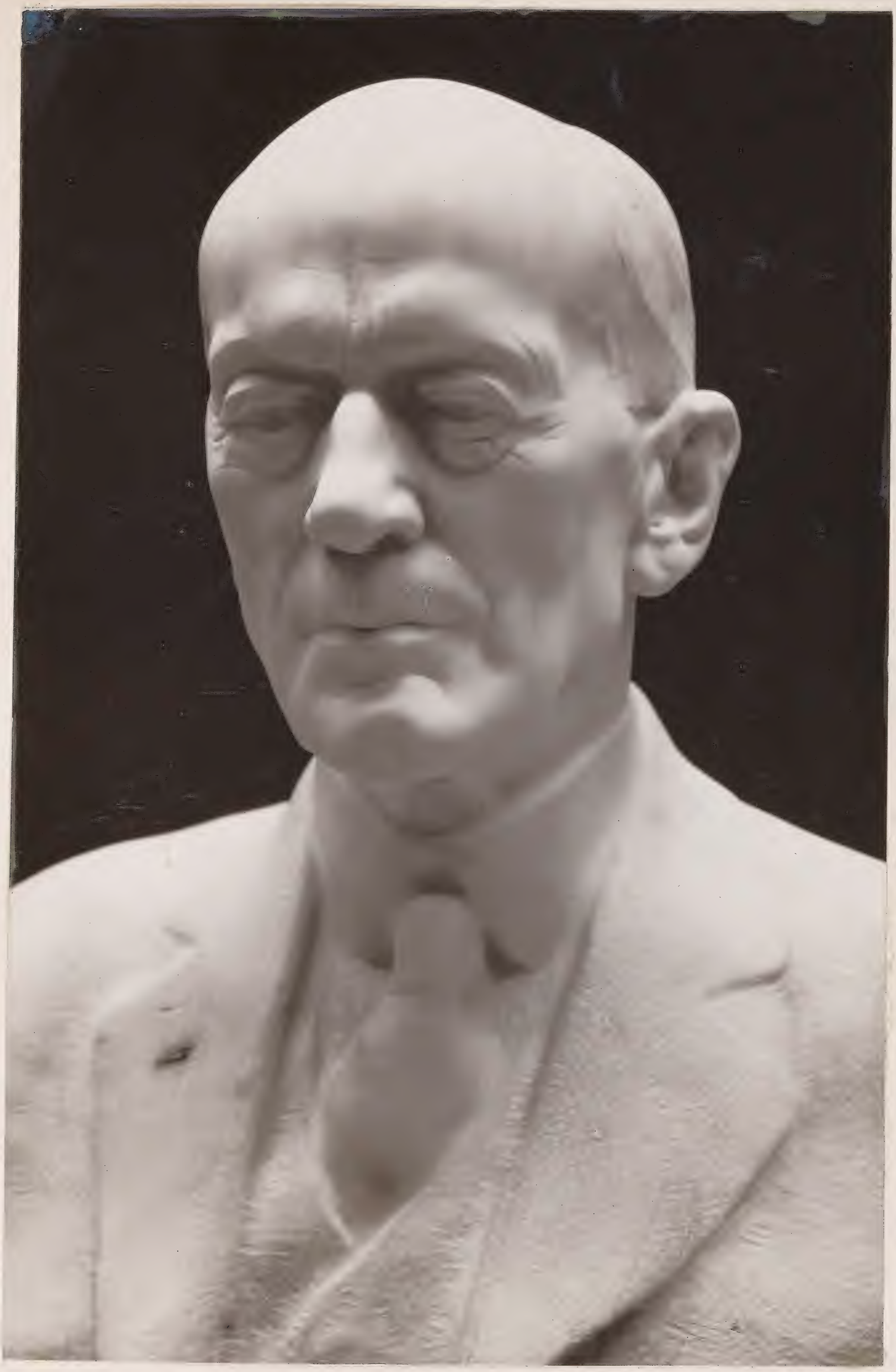
16

Dr. Charles D. Walcott.

about 1920

Word has been received in Washington from Paris that Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, has been elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in the section of geology, in place of Sir Archibald Geikle, who has been elected foreign associate.

Sincerely
Woodrow Wilson
June 1922.



Bust of Dr. Charles D. Walcott
By Moses V. Dykaar.

# CHARLES DOOLITTLE WALCOTT.

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1907-1927.

Born New York Mills, N. Y., March 31, 1850. Educated in the public schools at Utica, N. Y.; LL.D., Hamilton, 1898, University of Chicago 1901, Johns Hopkins, 1902, University of Pennsylvania, 1903, Yale, 1910, St. Andrews, 1911, Pittsburgh, 1912; Sc.D., University of Cambridge, England, 1909, Harvard, 1913; PhD., Royal Fredericks University, Christianis, 1911. Became Assistant in the New York State Survey in 1876. Assistant Geologist in the U. S. Geological Survey 1879. Paleontologist in Charge invertebrate paleontology 1888-93. Geologist in charge geology and paleontology, 1893-94. Director, U. S. Geological Survey, 1894-1907. At Head National Museum January 1897 - July 1898 with title of Acting Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, and since January 1907 was Secretary of that Institution until his death, February 9, 1927. Was Secretary of the Carnegie Institution, 1902-05. Director U. S. Reclamation Service 1905-07. Director Research Corporation, New York City. Was President of the Washington Academy of Sciences 1899 - 1910, National Academy of Sciences 1917-23, Washington Soc. Archaeological Inst. of America, 1915-18, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1923 and the American Philosophical Society 1925-27.

# SMITHSONIAN LOCAL NOTES

February 25, 1927.

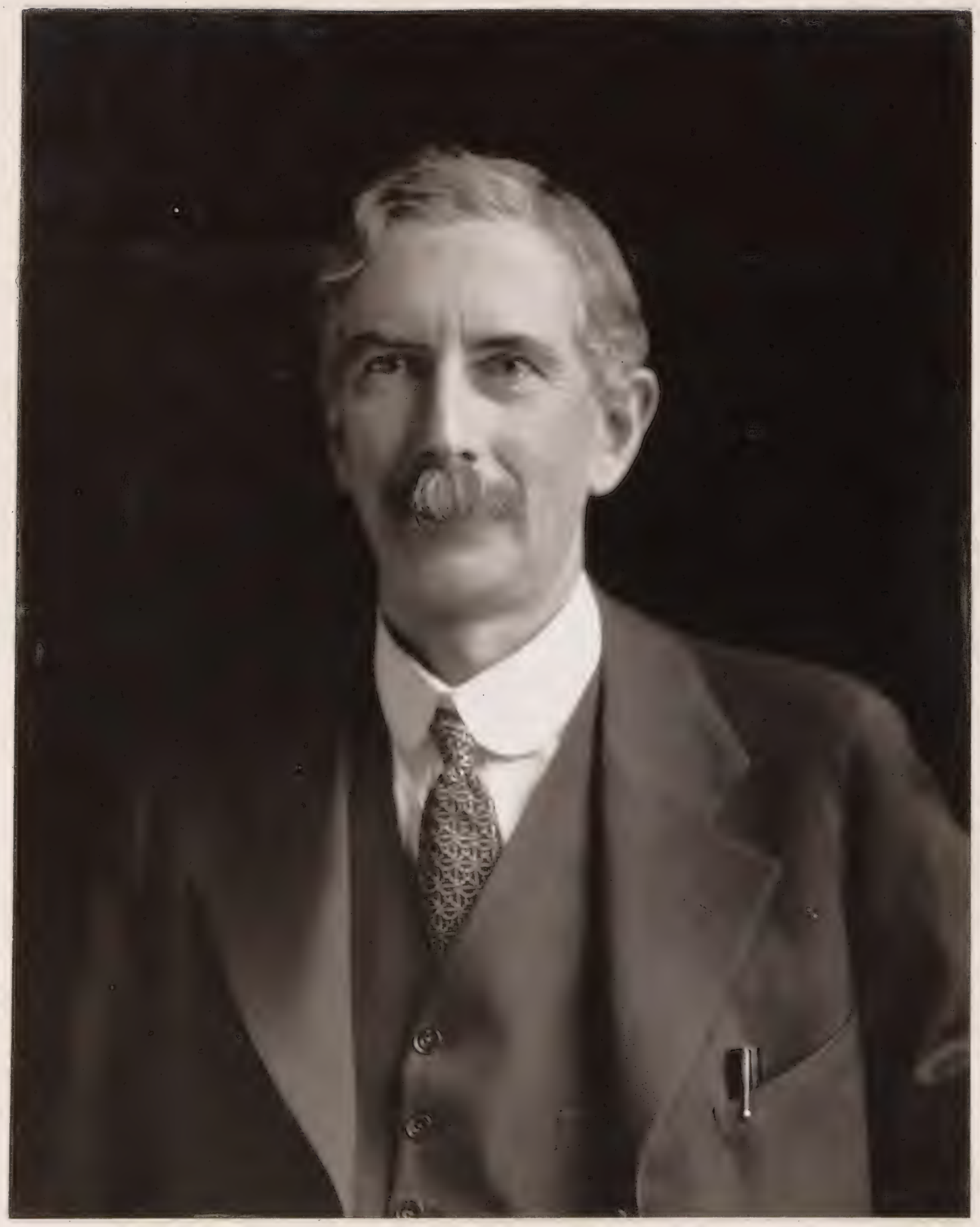
At the memorial meeting for the late Secretary Walcott held in the auditorium of the National Museum on February 10, the following resolutions were presented by the committee named by Acting Secretary Abbot, consisting of Dr. George P. Merrill, Chairman, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Mr. James G. Traylor and Mr. Webster P. True:

We of the Smithsonian Institution, its several branches and coordinate scientific institutions of Washington, have assembled here today to do honor to one of our number who achieved in scientific circles an exalted position attained by few. During the twenty years that Doctor Walcott so eminently served as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; during the forty or more years of his life in Washington, he displayed to a degree that excited our greatest admiration a capacity for the dual duties of research and administration. Under his administration the Institution has passed successfully through a trying period and is but now emerging upon what he firmly believed will prove the most useful and striking period of its existence. Meanwhile, in his studies of the geology and paleontology of the

older rocks of the earth's crust he won world-wide recognition among scientific men and became the recipient of nearly every honor that can be bestowed, both in America and abroad. It is not necessary that his achievements and successes be dwelt upon in detail. He has gone from us.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that we here express our personal sense of loss in the death of a friend and leader who, through his unfailing courtesy and encouragement in our various lines of work, aroused our deepest respect and admiration. In the passing of Secretary Walcott, the Institution which he loved and served so well has suffered a severe blow, and his friends and associates have lost an inspiring leader.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED, that we, Doctor Walcott's associates, extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.



Dr. Charles G. Abbot

1929

STAR - JUNE 29 1944

# Dr. Abbot Will Retire As Smithsonian Head; Wetmore Is Elevated

## Outstanding Authority On Sun Will Remain On Institution's Staff

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1928, today announced he will retire from that position, effective Saturday. Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary, will become acting secretary.

Dr. Abbot will remain on the Smithsonian staff with the title of research associate.

In a communication to the Board of Regents on June 20 Dr. Abbot said that having passed the age of 72, "I feel that it would be quite unfair to the institution to continue in this responsible position when, in the nature of things, my capacity must gradually begin to decline.

"In tendering my resignation I wish to express my gratitude to the board for its kindly and helpful attitude and my desire to be of any service which the board or my successor may feel disposed to suggest."

**Thanks Staff for Support.**

Dr. Abbot in today's announcement thanked members of the staff for "their unwavering support and their kindly attitude toward me."

He has held the post of secretary since February, 1928, and of acting secretary for one year before that date.

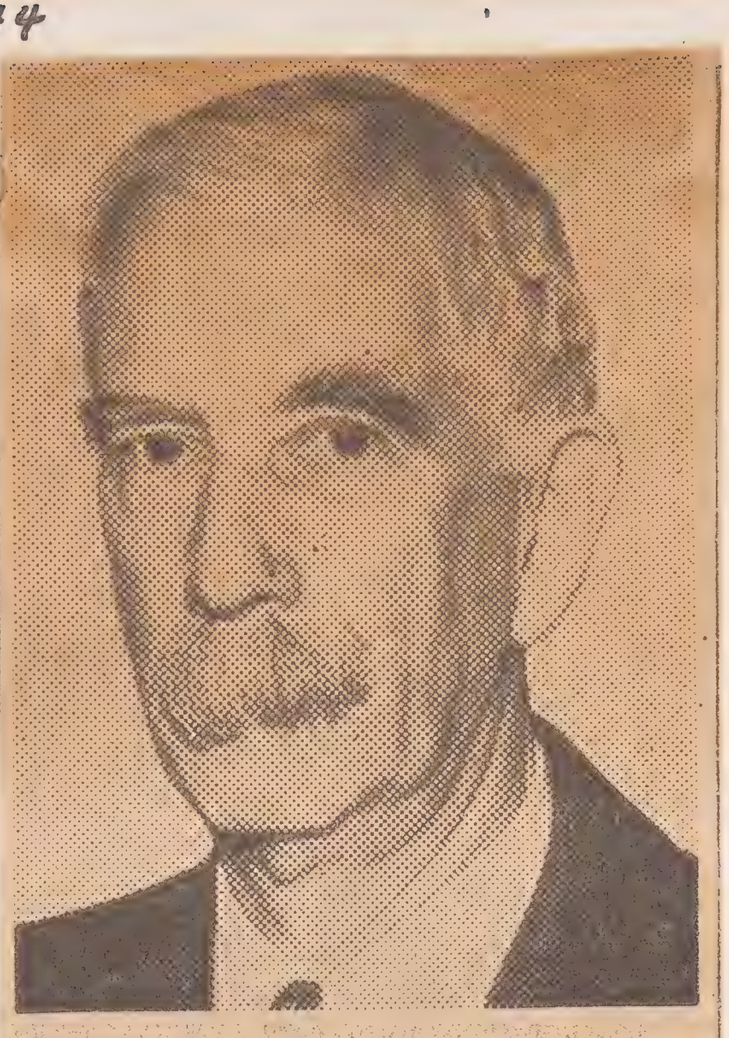
Dr. Abbot, a native of Wilton, N. H., born May 31, 1872, was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and became associated with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in 1895. His researches into the phenomena of solar radiation brought him fame while he still was a youth. It was said of him as long ago as 1905 that he knew more about the sun than any other man living. His reports on the solar eclipses of 1900, 1901, 1908 and 1919 are part of the standard literature of celestial science. Recognition of his services to knowledge of the cosmos came in the form of the Draper and Rumford Medals.

**Author of Scientific Books.**

A member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Philosophical Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences and many other organizations, Dr. Abbot also is active in religious education as a lay leader in the Congregational Church. His books include: "The Sun," "The Earth and the Stars," "The Sun and the Welfare of Man," "Everyday Mysteries," "Great Inventions" and many scores of papers on scientific, cultural and ethical themes.

Dr. Abbot was married to Lillian Elvira Moore in 1897. She died on June 1.

Dr. Wetmore, assistant secretary since 1925, is a distinguished biologist and ornithologist. He was born in Wisconsin in 1886 and educated at the University of Kansas. Joining the Biological Survey in 1910, he was named biologist in 1924 and for a while was superintendent of the National Zoological Park. More recently he has been in charge of the National Museum. His books on the birds of the South American and West Indian areas are widely known.



*DR. CHARLES G. ABBOT,*
*To retire Saturday.*
*—Wide World Photo.*

*DR. ALEXANDER WETMORE,*
*To succeed Dr. Abbot.*
*—Star Staff Photo.*

STAR JUNE 30 1944

## Smithsonian Secretaries

The Smithsonian Institution is what its secretaries have made it. Beginning with the fundamental conception of its founder, it has been—in the words of William Howard Taft—"the incubator of American science." The essential ideal of increasing knowledge as well as diffusing it easily might have been interpreted in relatively inconsequential ways. Instead, under a succession of five secretaries, it has been a kind of dynamo, skillfully directed into creative activity useful to the generality of men.

Each of the administrative heads of the Smithsonian came to fame through original research. Joseph Henry, who served as secretary from 1846 to 1878, was a physicist of distinction. Spencer Fullerton Baird, a biologist remembered for his zeal as a collector and organizer of facts about the practice of life, followed between 1878 and 1887. Samuel Pierpont Langley, astronomer and aeronautic theorist, from 1887 to 1906, and Charles Doolittle Walcott, geologist and paleontologist, from 1907 to 1927, maintained the traditions of their predecessors yet added contributions definitely their own. Charles Greeley Abbot, the fifth executive officer of the whole inclusive institution, grew up to the work and, now retiring, is privileged to look back upon a period of marvelous expansion. He is the first Smithsonian secretary voluntarily to relinquish his responsibilities. His choice, of course, will be law to his friends. They are glad that he means to continue his study of solar phenomena with freedom from routine obligations.

Meanwhile, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, a well and favorably known biologist and ornithologist, is to be acting head. He, too, has been educated in the institution legend of progressive enterprise. One of his problems will be to acquire the physical facilities—the new buildings—which the Smithsonian presently needs as never before. Director of the National Museum since 1925, he is abundantly familiar with the requirements.

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JUN 29 1944

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

June 30, 1944

To the Members of the Staff
of the Smithsonian Institution
and all of its branches:

On June 20, 1944, I addressed the following communication to the Board of Regents:

> "Having occupied the post of Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since February 1928, and of Acting Secretary for one year prior to that, and having passed the age of seventy-two years, I wish to resign from the office, my resignation to take effect as of July 1, 1944.
>
> "I feel that it would be quite unfair to the Institution to continue in this responsible position when in the nature of things my capacity must gradually begin to decline. In tendering my resignation I wish to express my gratitude to the Board for its kindly and helpful attitude, and my desire to be of any service which the Board or my successor may feel disposed to suggest."

Accordingly on July 1, 1944, I shall cease to be Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, will automatically succeed me as Acting Secretary.

I am not to be completely severed from the Institution, but shall remain on its staff under the title of Research Associate.

In resigning the Secretaryship, I wish to thank the members of the staff for their unwavering support, and their kindly attitude towards me. I bespeak for my successor and for the Institution the continued loyalty and devoted service which has been given so generously by the staff during my administration.

C. G. Abbot

Secretary

STAR - JUNE 29 1944

# Dr. Abbot Will Retire As Smithsonian Head; Wetmore Is Elevated

## Outstanding Authority On Sun Will Remain On Institution's Staff

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, se
tary of the Smithsonian Inst
tion since 1928, today annou
he will retire from that posi
effective Saturday. Dr. A
ander Wetmore, assistant se
tary, will become acting se
tary.

Dr. Abbot will remain on
Smithsonian staff with the tit
research associate.

In a communication to the
of Regents on June 20 Dr.
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**Thanks Staff for Support**

Dr. Abbot in today's anno
ment thanked members of the
for "their unwavering suppor
their kindly attitude toward m

He has held the post of sec
since February, 1928, and of
secretary for one year before
date.

Dr. Abbot, a native of Wilt
H., born May 31, 1872, was edu
at the Massachusetts Institu
Technology and became asso
with the Smithsonian Astroph
Observatory in 1895. His rese
into the phenomena of solar
tion brought him fame while h
was a youth. It was said of h
long ago as 1905 that he knew
about the sun than any othe
living. His reports on the
eclipses of 1900, 1901, 1908 an
are part of the standard lite
of celestial science. Recognit

his services to knowledge of t
mos came in the form of the
and Rumford Medals.

**Author of Scientific Boo**

A member of the National
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Academy of Arts and Scienc

STAR JUNE 30 1944

## Smithsonian Secretaries

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# CHARLES GREELEY ABBOT

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1928-

Born Wilton, N. H., May 31, 1872. Educated Wilton High School, Phillips Andover Academy, 1890, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1894. Degrees: S.B., S.M., D.Sc. With the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory since June 1895. Appointed Director of Observatory March 10, 1907. Appointed Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution December 1918. In 1928 he succeeded Dr. Walcott as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Member: American Astronomical and Astrophysical Society, Washington Academy of Sciences, Washington Philosophical Society, National Academy of Sciences, Astronomical Society of France, Astronomical Society of Mexico. Retired July 1, 1944

109 N. Abbott

G. Brown Goode
about 1894

# G. BROWN GOODE

## Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1887-1896.

Born at New Albany, Indiana, on February 13, 1851. He passed his early childhood in Cincinnati and his later childhood in Amenia, New York, where he was prepared for college by private tutors. He graduated from Wesleyan University at Middleton, Connecticut in 1870, and entered Harvard as a post-graduate student under Professor Louis Agassiz. He met Professor Baird at Eastport, Maine in 1872. His connection with the Smithsonian Institution followed shortly after this acquaintance with the title of Assistant Curator. In 1881, when the U. S. National Museum was really organized Mr. Goode was made Assistant Director. On January 12, 1887 Professor Baird appointed Mr. Goode as Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in charge of the National Museum which position he held until his death September 6, 1896.

Richard Bathbun
about 1914

RATHBUN, Richard, naturalist; b. Buffalo, Jan. 25, 1852; s. Charles Howland R.; student Cornell, class of '75; M.S. Ind. U., 1883; (hon. D. Sc., Bowdoin, 1894); m. Lena Augusta Hume, of Eastport, Me., Oct. 6, 1880. Asst. in zoology, Boston Soc. Natural History, 1874-5; asst. geologist, Geol. Commn. of Brazil, 1875-8; asst. in zoology, Yale, 1879-80; curator, U.S.Nat. Mus., since 1880. Scientific asst. on U.S. Fish Commn., 1878-96, having charge of the scientific inquiry subsequent to 1887; U/S. rep. on joint commn. with Great Britain relative to preservation fisheries in waters contiguous to U.S. and Can., 1892-6; asst. sec. Smithsonian Instn., since 1897, in charge U.S. Nat. Mus., since 1899. Has written on paleontology, marine invertebrate zoology, fisheries and mus. administration in govt. and other pubs. Address: Smithsonian Instn., Washington. He died July 16, 1918.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON

Eastport Me.
Aug. 13. 1901.

Dear Mr. Holmes-

Your letter of the 10th reached me yesterday, and was read with much interest. The plans have not yet arrived, but I hope they will be here today. I will go over them in connection with your remarks and will write Mr. Hornblower soon. For the moment, the main thing seems to be to decide upon the size of the building and the general character of the outside, in order to have data on which to base an estimate. That done, we can spend as much time as we please on the

demands a great deal of time.

I shall keep you for your very full explanation.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Richard Rathbun

# RICHARD RATHBUN

Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1897-1918.

**Eminent in science and as a museum administrator,**

**Richard Rathbun died at his residence in Washington, D. C.,** July 16, 1918. He was born in Buffalo, New York, January 25, 1852, the son of Charles Howland and Jane Furey Rathbun. **His education was begun in the public schools of** Buffalo, but at fifteen he entered the service of a business firm where he acquired a knowledge of business affairs and methods. Becoming interested in collecting fossil shells which abound in the vicinity of Buffalo and in their study, he joined the Buffalo Society of Natural History and was made Curator of its collections. Later he entered Cornell as a member of the Class of 1875, pursuing the regular academic course but specializing in geology and paleontology.

The foundations of his career in business and in science

were thus safely laid. In 1875 he was appointed Geologist to the Geological Commission of Brazil, in which capacity he continued for nearly three years. In 1875 he took charge of the research work of the United States Fish Commission under the direction of Professor Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1898 he succeeded to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Institution and was placed in charge of the National Museum, a position which he held until his death.

Mr. Rathbun's scientific career is marked by varied and valuable researches mainly within the biological field and by the publication of numerous works both scientific and administrative. He was connected with numerous societies and institutions and took part in the organization and work of a number of national and international commissions and expositions. In recognition of his varied achievements the

University of Indiana conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science and Bowdoin College the degree of Doctor of Science.

Mr. Rathbun achieved thus an enviable place in the realm of science, but in later years his activities extended also to the realm of art. After the death of Secretary Langley in 1906, he became Acting Secretary of the Institution for a considerable period, during which he was instrumental in placing the National Gallery of Art on a sure footing. Although contemplated in the fundamental act establishing the Institution, the Gallery of Art had so far failed of realization; the bequest of a valuable collection of paintings and other art works by Harriet Lane Johnson in 1903, however, revived the idea and Mr. Rathbun began at once the organization of a National Gallery worthy of the nation. He was instrumental in securing

the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia establishing the Gallery as a national institution, a step which was followed by the acquirement of two great art collections, the William T. Evans gift of 150 paintings by contemporary American artists and the munificent gift of Charles L. Freer, comprising many rare paintings and a large body of precious works of other classes. When this gift was tendered to the Institution, the Regents were in a quandry, realizing that if accepted, the question of housing remained a most serious problem. The Board of Regents appealed to President Roosevelt, who emphatically advised acceptance "whether you can care for it or not." Shortly afterward the President was able to convey to the Institution the welcome news that Mr. Freer would assume the responsibility of housing the collection, and the Freer Gallery, a structure of rare artistic design, is now approaching completion.

A fitting record of the organization and development of the national collections cared for for the time being (with the exception of the Freer collection) in the National Museum has been made by Mr. Rathbun in Bulletin No. 70 of the National Museum under the title,"The National Gallery of Art, Department of Fine Arts of the National Museum," a volume of artistic appearance and of permanent value to every detail of which Mr. Rathbun gave his personal attention. His career has thus extended over a period of exceptional importance in the history of both science and art in America, during which period his helpful influence has been felt by many institutions.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H

CORRESPONDENCE
LD BE ADDRESSED
THE SECRETARY

S. P. LANGLEY.

June 21, 1901.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with a request, dated the 17th instant, from the Committee appointed by the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its last meeting, that representatives of the Smithsonian Institution and such of its dependencies as are engaged in anthropological research, be named as members of the General Committee of the International Congress of Americanists which will hold its thirteenth session in New York City in 1902, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution expressed the desire, immediately before his departure from Washington, that you act in the capacity mentioned in behalf of the United States National Museum.

I shall be pleased to learn that this nomination meets your favor.

Very respectfully yours,

F. Rathbun

Acting Secretary.

Mr. William H. Holmes,

Smithsonian Institution,

Head Curator, Department of Anthropology,

United States National Museum.

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# DR. RATHBUN DIES; SCIENCE DEVOTEE

## Acting Secretary of Smithsonian Institution Was Widely Known.

RICHARD RATHBUN.

Dr. Richard Rathbun, acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and one of the best known American students of natural history, died today at his home, 1622 Massachusetts avenue.

Dr. Rathbun was widely known among scientific men of the District and belonged to a number of scientific organizations throughout the country. The last years of his life were spent in directing the administrative affairs of the Smithsonian Institution and the New National Museum.

Dr. Rathbun was a son of Charles Howland Rathbun and was born at Buffalo, N. Y., January 25, 1852. He was a student at Cornell University in the class of '75. In 1883 he received the degree of master of sciences at the University of Indiana and a year later took the degree of doctor of sciences at Bowdoin College.

The historian is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lena Rathbun, and a son, Seward H. Rathbun.

Dr. Rathbun began his career as assistant in zoology at the Boston Society of Natural History and later spent several years as assistant geologist on the geological commission of Brazil.

He served in the zoological department of Yale in 1879, since which time he has been actively connected with the Smithsonian Institution, first as curator of marine invertebrates and later as assistant secretary in charge of the United States National Museum.

During the early part of his career he also was assistant in the United States fish commission, and later was in charge of this bureau as acting commissioner. He also served as commissioner of the United States on the joint commission with Great Britain relative to preservation of fishes in waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.

### Ex-President of Cosmos Club.

Dh. Rathbun was an active member of the Cosmos Club of which he was a former president. It was mainly through his efforts that the new natural history building of the museum was erected. He also was intimately connected with the establishment and administration of the National Gallery of Art. Dr. Rathbun durnig his long association with the Smithsonian Institution contributed greatly to the advancement of American science.

Dr. Rathbun had been in poor health for several months, but had recently improved sufficiently to return to his duties, and the relapse came as a surprise to friends and relatives.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 10 o'clock at All Souls' Church, 14th and L streets, and burial will be in Rock Creek cemetery.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore
about 1928

STAR Post Jan 14, 1945

# Alexander Wetmore Is Elected Secretary Of Smithsonian

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1925, was elected secretary at a meeting of the Board of Regents yesterday.

Dr. Wetmore.

A widely known ornithologist, Dr. Wetmore also is director of the National Museum. He has been acting as secretary of the Smithsonian since Dr. Charles Greeley Abbott resigned the post last June to devote more time to his research in solar radiation.

Dr. Wetmore accepted election as secretary with the understanding he would be relieved of the administrative duties as soon as feasible to continue his researches on birds, the board's announcement said.

Dr. Wetmore was born in North Freedom, Wis., June 18, 1886, was educated at Kansas University and George Washington University and was successively biologist of the Biological Survey and superintendent of the National Zoological Park. He is married, has one daughter and resides at 204 Maple avenue, Takoma Park, D. C.

**Record Art Gallery Attendance.**

Reports of various agencies of the Smithsonian included that of the National Gallery of Art, which last year had the largest attendance since it was opened to the public, the total reaching 2,060,071. About 30 per cent of the visitors were men and women in uniform.

Features of particular interest to service personnel were the special exhibitions, Sunday evening concerts, and the servicemen's room, which provides a place for relaxation. The gallery's lectures and discussions attracted 72,000 people.

At the Freer Gallery of Art, much of the time of the staff was occupied in examining and translating Japanese documents for war agencies, and in compiling a glossary of geographical and topographical terms for war purposes.

Much of the normal program of research and exploration of the institution continued in abeyance, with the scientific staff devoting much time to technical information needed by the Army and Navy and other war agencies.

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of the astrophysical observatory were kept in operation despite manpower difficulties.

Seven more papers were issued in the series of Smithsonian war background studies. These deal with Alaska, the East Indies, Micronesia and Melanesia, Burma, India, French Indo-China and China.

# Dr. Wetmore Promoted by Smithsonian

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, director of the National Museum and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1925, was elected secretary of the Smithsonian at a meeting of the board of regents.

WETMORE

He has been acting secretary of the Smithsonian since Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot resigned last June to give more time to his research in solar radiation. Dr. Wetmore, a widely known ornithologist, who lives at 204 Maple ave., Takoma Park, D. C., accepted his new post after asking that he be relieved of his administrative duties as soon as possible, so that he may continue his researches on birds.

Various agencies of the Smithsonian submitted reports at the meeting showing that the National Museum added 239,640 additions to its collection in 1944, and that 2,060,071 persons visited the National Gallery of Art last year, the largest number since the gallery was opened.

The Freer Gallery of Art report stated that much of the time of the staff was occupied last year in examining and translating Japanese documents for the war agencies, and in compiling a glossary of geographical and topographical terms for war purposes.

Seven more papers, dealing with Alaska, the East Indies, Micronesia and Melanesia, Burma, India, French Indo-China and China, were issued in the series of the Smithsonian war background studies.

In the field of Latin-American cooperation, the Handbook of South American Indians, a cooperative project with the State Department, was announced to be well advanced, with two volumes now in type, and the third near completion.

## New Secretary

Tuesday Editorial

The founder of the Smithsonian Institution was himself a scientist of distinction, and each of those persons who have headed his establishment has been notably prepared for the position. In the vision which James Smithson developed for such an enterprise there was genius and his hope for the institution which bears his name is set forth in the motto: "For the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

But the sponsor's purpose might have been frustrated had his benefaction fallen into unworthy hands. Fortunately, the first secretary was Joseph Henry, famous among physicists for his pioneer experiments with electricity. "Under his guidance the institution took shape" between 1846 and 1878. Then followed Spencer Fullerton Baird, "the leading authority on the natural history of America"; Samuel Pierpont Langley, astronomer and an early proponent of heavier-than-air flying; Charles Doolittle Walcott, geologist and paleontologist, celebrated especially for his studies of Cambrian and pre-Cambrian formations, and Charles Greeley Abbot, astrophysicist, best known for his reports on the phenomena of solar radiation.

The name now added to the list of Smithsonian secretaries is that of Alexander Wetmore, a biologist whose particular interest has been ornithology, but who also has served in many other fields of inquiry and discovery. He has been assistant secretary since 1925 and is thoroughly experienced in administrative routine and policy. Even more important, however, is the fact that he is endowed with a creative imagination like Smithson's, seeing the institution as it will be in the era after the war, enlarged, provided with badly needed improvements of plant and facilities, more generously furnished with the financial resources required for expansion, consistently advancing human conquest of circumstances day by day illimitably. The staff of the Smithsonian is to be congratulated on its new director, and the public at large also is to be felicitated on the choice of so able and well-qualified an officer.

Ass

W. Tolman

January 13, 1945.

To the employees of the Smithsonian Institution:

At the meeting of the Board of Regents on January 12, Dr. Alexander Wetmore was elected to the office of Secretary of the Institution made vacant by the resignation of Dr. C. G. Abbot at the end of the past fiscal year.

A. C. Dorsey

Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary.

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list Church, and Rev. Isaac Cole
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## New Secretary

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### American Indian Handbook.

In the field of Latin-American co-operation, the Handbook of South American Indians, a co-operative project with the State Department, was well advanced, with two volumes already in type and a third near completion.

New accessions to the collections of National Museum numbered 239,640 over the year. The number of visitors showed an increase over the previous year, totaling 1,532,765, of whom approximately 40 per cent were men and women in uniform.

The three field observing stations of the astrophysical observatory were kept in operation despite manpower difficulties.

Seven more papers were issued in the series of Smithsonian war background studies. These deal with Alaska, the East Indies, Micronesia and Melanesia, Burma, India, French Indo-China and China.

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W. Tolman

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F. A. Dorsey

Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary.

STAR Post Jan 14, 1942

# Alexander Wetmore Is Elected Secretary Of Smith

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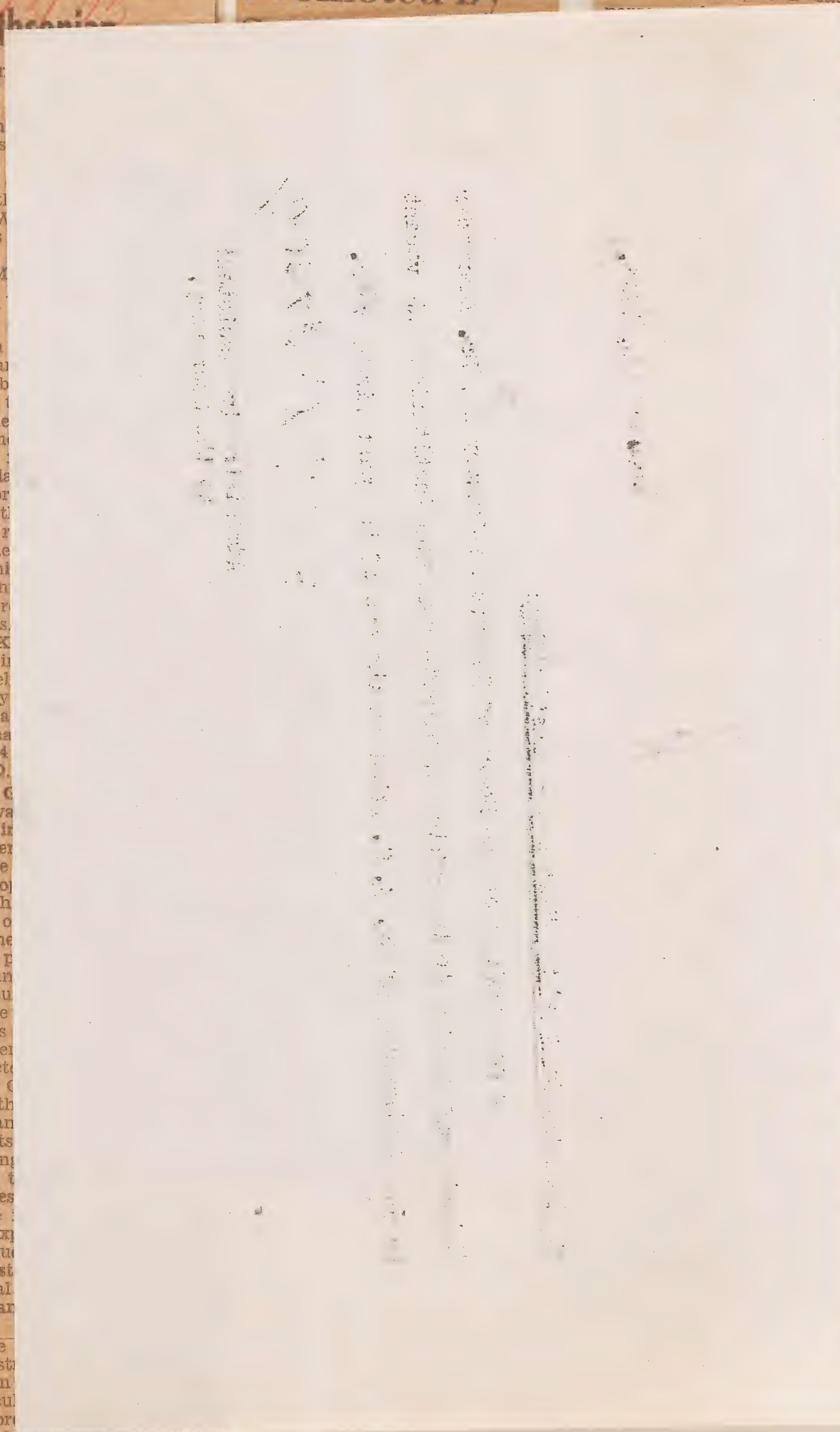
# Dr. Wetmore Promoted by



## New Secretary

1/15/42 Editorial

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ALEXANDER WETMORE

Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, 1925 -

Born North Freedom, Wisconsin, June 18, 1886. Educated Baraboo High School, Wisconsin, Montgomery County High School, Kansas. Degrees: A. B. (1912) University of Kansas; M. S. (1916) Ph D. (1920) George Washington University. With Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1910-24; Superintendent National Zoological Park November 1924 - April 1925; Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, April 1925 to date. Member of many Ornithological Societies, Cosmos Club, Biological Society, Vice President of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Appointed Acting Secretary July 1, 1944. Appointed Secretary by Board of Regents Jan 12, 1945.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 30, 1928.

Dr. W. H. Holmes,
Director, National Gallery of Art,
U.S.National Museum.

Dear Dr. Holmes:

In response to your memorandum of October 24, I am pleased to send you herewith a recent photograph.

I feel honored that you desire it for your series.

Sincerely yours,

T. Wetmore

Assistant Secretary.

lp

John E. Graf

N.C.F.A.
APR -4 1945

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

April 2, 1945

Mr. John E. Graf, since 1931 Associate Director, U. S. National Museum, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, effective as of April 1, 1945. In this capacity his administrative functions in personnel, fiscal and related matters are extended to cover the entire Institution, together with such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary. Please note this change in status and use this title in all transactions concerning Mr. Graf and his office.

A. Wetmore
Secretary

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N.C.F.A.
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C. Wiltmore
Secretary

N.C.R.A.
ASR — 1 DEC

# JOHN ENOS GRAF

Associate Director, U. S. National Museum, 1931 -

Born Banning, California, May 28, 1889. Educated Banning High School and Pomona College. A. B. degree, Pomona College. Has been a resident of the District of Columbia since 1923. For several years he was the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He was appointed Associate Director of the U. S. National Museum and assumed his duties March 5, 1931. Is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, American Association for Advancement of Science, Washington Entomological Society, the Cosmos Club and many others.

The Staff, 1926 1926
See next page

over

Smithsonian Group

| | second row |
|---|---|
| Walcott | Abbot |
| Rathbun | Gunnel |
| Merrill | Hill |
| Baker | Traylor |
| Holmes | Shoemaker |
| H. W Dorsey | Adams |
| | Clarke |
| | Stejneger |
| | Hodge |
| | Brockett. |

Left to right, front row.

† Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.
† Dr. Richard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary in Charge U. S. N. M.
† Dr. George P. Merrill, Head Curator Geology.
† Dr. Frank Baker, Supt. National Zoological Park.
Dr. William H. Holmes, Head Curator Anthropology, Curator Gallery.
Mr. Harry W. Dorsey, Chief Clerk.

Left to right, back row.

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Director Astrophysical Observatory.
Dr. Leonard C. Gunnell, Asst. in Charge Bureau International Cat. of Sci. Lit.
Mr. J. H. Hill, Property Clerk.
Mr. James G. Traylor, Appointment Clerk.
Mr. C. W. Shoemaker, Chief Clerk, Exchange Service.
† Mr. W. I. Adams, Disbursing Agent.
Mr. A. Howard Clark, Editor.
Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, Head Curator Biology.
Mr. F. W. Hodge, Ethnologist in Charge, Bureau American Ethnology.
Mr. Paul Brockett, Assistant Librarian.

† died 1912

Harry Dorsey

1928

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Washington, U.S.A.*

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY
INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

May 22 1917.

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Referring to your request addressed to Mr. Hodge and myself on behalf of the Honorable Henry A. Clark, I am authorized to say that the Institution and the Bureau of American Ethnology each take pleasure in sending a large number of publications to Mr. Clark. A nearly complete set of the Bureau Reports and Bulletins have been furnished, some of them having been supplied from a small reserve held for exchange purposes. The Smithsonian sending includes the 1915 Report, the last published volume, and the only one in the series now available, as well as a number of the publications issued in the series of Contributions to Knowledge and Miscellaneous Collections. There will be sent to Mr. Clark also, the latest list of Smithsonian publications from which he may care to make a further selection. I may add that this list contains the titles of all of the available papers that have been reprinted as separates from the Smithsonian Reports.

Very respectfully yours,

F. W. Dossy

Chief Clerk.

Mr. W. H. Holmes,

Head Curator, Department of Anthropology,

U. S. National Museum.

S.

# HARRY W. DORSEY

Chief Clerk, Smithsonian Institution

Born November 27, 1874. Appointed as messenger in the Smithsonian Institution November 1, 1888; Clerk December 23, 1893; Chief Clerk March 29, 1907 and Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary June 30, 1930.

Retired June 1948

July 17, 1930.

My dear Harry:

In your letter regarding the portrait of the Leutze Children, just received, I note that your signature is followed by the title: "Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary." This, I take it, means an advance in your grade and in the dignity of your position. I am most happy to congratulate you upon this much-deserved recognition of your ability and faithful, loyal service.

Yours truly,

Mr. H. W. Dorsey, Chief Clerk and
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution.

about 1924

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July 17, 1930.

My dear Harry:

In your letter regarding the portrait of the Leutze Children, just received, I note that your signature is followed by the title: "Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary." This, I take it, means an advance in your grade and in the dignity of your position. I am most happy to congratulate you upon this much-deserved recognition of your ability and faithful, loyal service.

Yours truly,

Mr. H. W. Dorsey, Chief Clerk and
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution.

July 17, 1860.

My dear Harry:

In your letter regarding the portrait of the Lenten Children, just received, I note that your signature is followed by the title: "Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary." This is an advance in your grade and in the dignity of your position. I am most happy to congratulate you upon this well-deserved recognition of your ability and faithful, loyal service.

Yours truly,

Lt. W. Dorsey, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Nicholas H. Dorsey.

about 1929

NICHOLAS W. DORSEY

Disbursing Agent and Treasurer, Smithsonian Institution

Born January 10, 1872. Appointed Clerk in the Disbursing Office in March 1895; Disbursing Agent and Accountant April 1, 1924, and Disbursing Agent and Treasurer of the Smithsonian Institution January 1, 1929.

N. W. Dorsey Dies

Nicholas W. Dorsey died Thursday, July 29, 1948, at the age of 76. Mr. Dorsey was first employed by the Smithsonian Institution in 1895 as a clerk in the accounting section and later as disbursing agent and accountant. During his 52 years' service with the Institution he worked his way up to a position of highest trust and for a quarter of a century was the responsible head of all financial work of the organization. When he retired on April 30, 1948, he held the position of treasurer of the Institution.

Herbert S. Bryant

# Herbert S. Bryant Retires; 41 Years With Smithsonian

Herbert S. Bryant, chief of the division of correspondence and records at the National Museum of the Smihtsonian Institution, retired today after 51 years in Government service. He had been with the Smithsonian for the last 41 years.

Mr. Bryant was born in Washington in 1878, was graduated from Business High School and attended the Corcoran Scientific School, now a part of George Washington University, as a special student. He and his wife live at 304 Rittenhouse street N.W.

He became a Patent Office messenger August 1, 1897, and four years later transferred to the Post Office Department as secretary to the assistant general superintendent of Railway Mail service. In 1907 he went to the National Museum as a clerk. At that time the natural history building was under construction at Constitution avenue and Tenth street N.W.

Since 1918 he has been chief of the division of correspondence and records. He was in charge of official correspondence, distribution of museum publications and the registration of thousands of specimens from all fields. Post 9/30/48

POST Feb 12, 1950

# H. S. Bryant, U. S. Worker 51 Years, Dies

Herbert S. Bryant, who devoted more than 51 of his 71 years to Government service, died Friday night at Washington Hospital and Sanitarium.

Mr. Bryant, who lived at 304 Rittenhouse st. nw., had been ill for about 10 days. Death was due to a heart ailment.

For 41 years and 8 months Mr. Bryant was associated with the National Museum, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution. For 30 years prior to his retirement on September 30, 1948, he was chief of the division of correspondence and documents.

Washington-born, Mr. Bryant attended public schools here and following his graduation from Business High School attended Columbian College, now George Washington University.

He entered Government service in 1897 with the Patent Office. In 1901 he transferred to the Post Office Department and in 1907 to the National Museum.

Mr. Bryant was active in the Manor Park Citizens Association and had served as its delegate to the Federation of Citizens Associations.

He was president of the former Public School Association, which worked for school improvement here.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Bryant of the Rittenhouse st. address; two sons, Herbert P. Bryant of New Brunswick, N. J., and E. Deane Bryant of Santa Monica, Calif.; a daughter, Mrs. Joseph B. Kingsbury of Bloomington, Ind., and two grandchildren.

Services will be at 2 p. m. Monday at Hines funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery and will be private.

HERBERT S. BRYANT

Chief, Division Correspondence & Documents

Born September 15, 1878. Was transferred from the Post Office Department and appointed Clerk in the National Museum January 18, 1907. Was appointed Chief of the Division of Correspondence and Documents January 16, 1918.
Retired September 30, 1948. Died February 10, 1950.



Herbert S. Bryant Retires

After 51 years' service with the Government and 41 years with the Smithsonian, "Herb" Bryant called it quits last Thursday. Starting in 1897 at the Patent Office, from where he transferred in 1901 to the Post Office Department as secretary to the Assistant General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Mr. Bryant came to the National Museum in January 1907 under R. I. Geare in the Division of Correspondence and Documents. Mr. Bryant served for many years as chief of that division. Always an enthusiastic participant in any group or organization of Smithsonian employees, Mr. Bryant was a member of the Board of Directors of the Smithsonian Credit Union from the time it was organized in 1935 and for the past ten years has been Vice President. On the occasion of his retirement on September 30, he was presented with a watch, a radio, cigars, an album of letters, and other gifts contributed by 253 of his well-wishing Smithsonian friends.

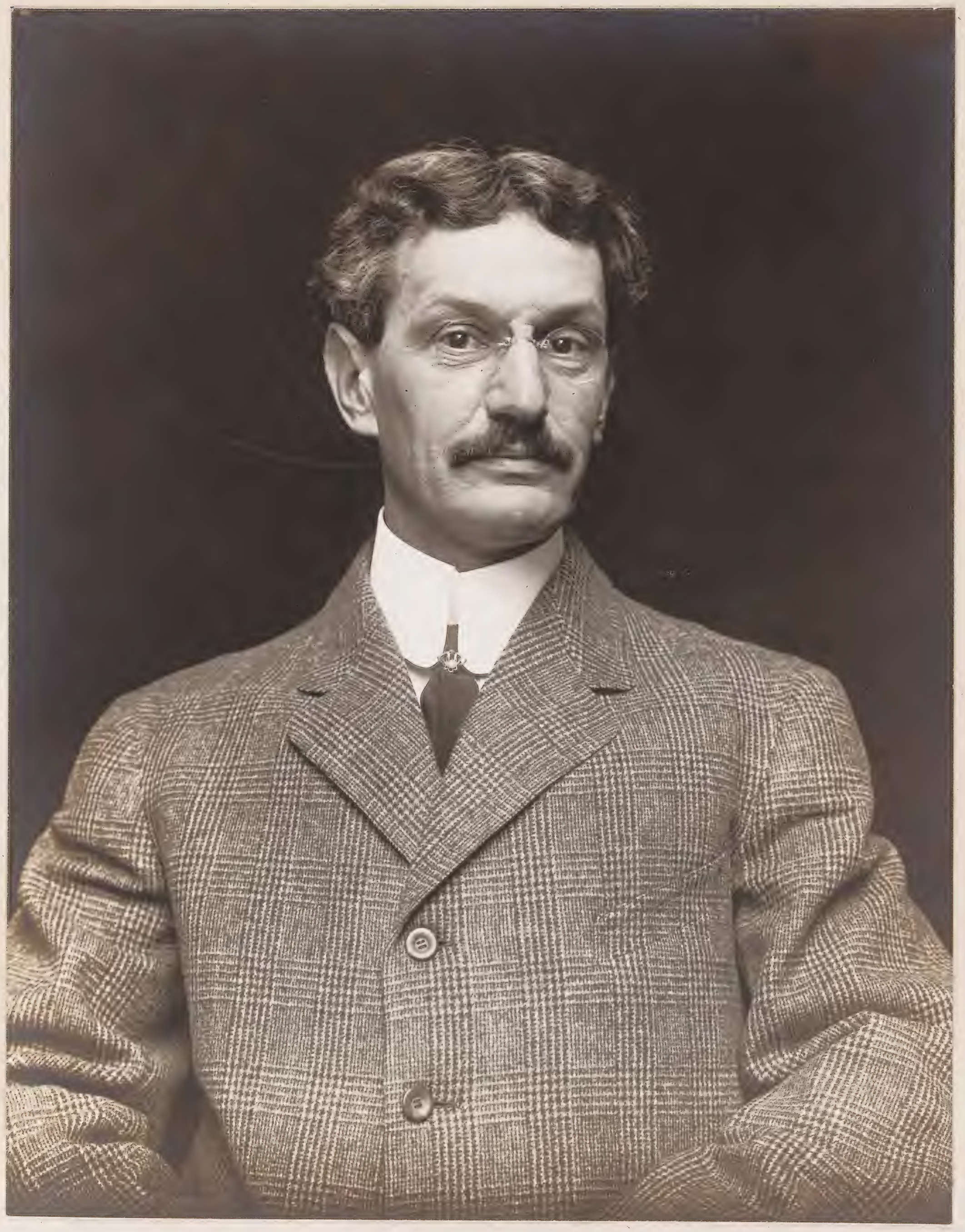
James G. Traylor.

JAMES G. TRAYLOR

Appointment Clerk

Born Petersburg, Virginia, August 26, 1861. Graduate of McDonogh School near Baltimore, Maryland. Was clerk at the Maryland State Fish Commission 1879-1882 and clerk at the U. S. Fish and Fisheries 1882-1887. Was appointed as stenographer, Smithsonian Institution in 1887; was Secretary to Secretary Langley, Clerk to the Board of Regents, and was made Appointment Clerk in 1914.

Mr. Traylor died February 27, 1933.



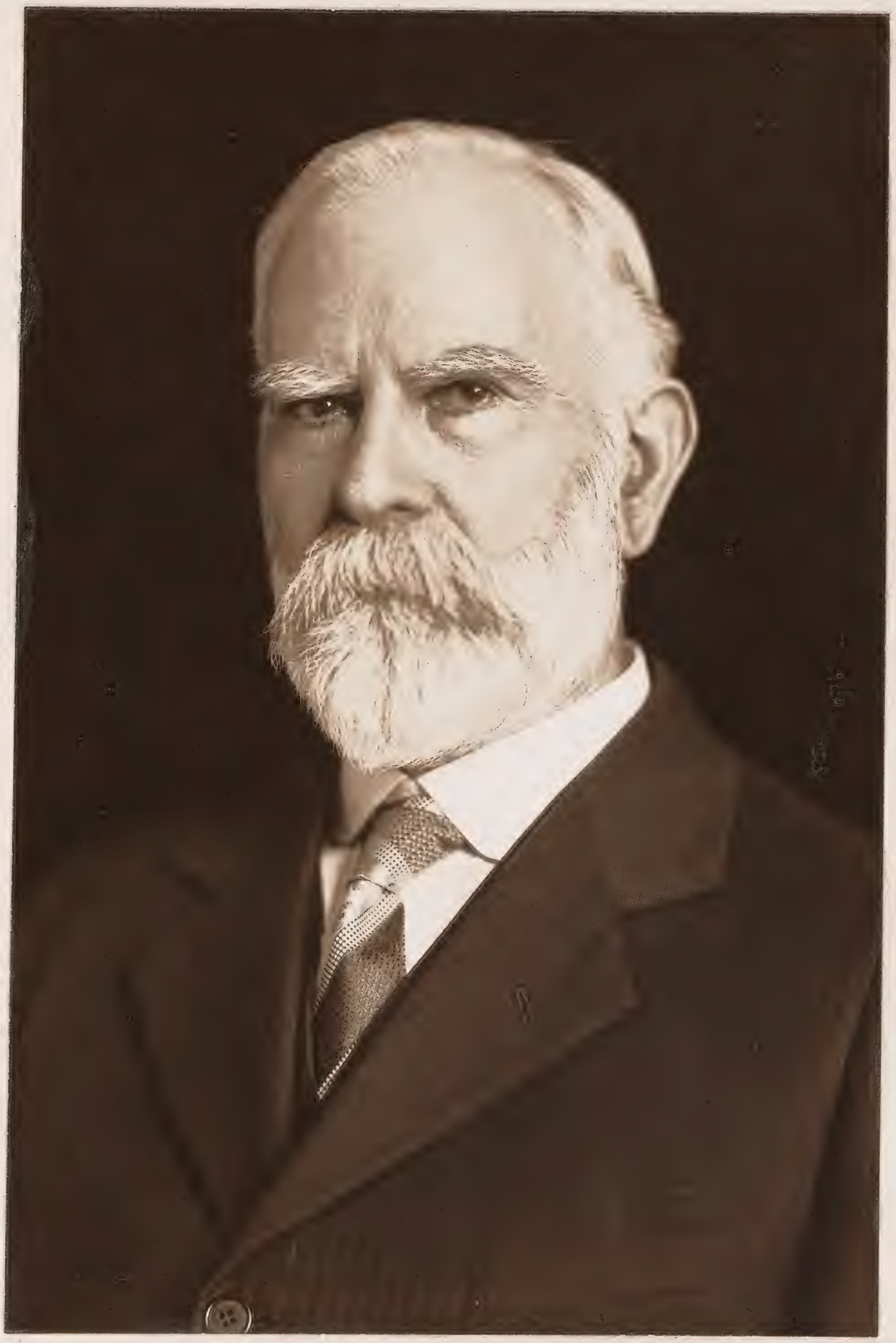
James H. Hill

# JAMES H. HILL

Property Clerk, Smithsonian Institution

Born February 27, 1870. Appointed Property Clerk June 1, 1910, and Property Clerk and Superintendent of the Building April 1, 1928.

Retired June 30, 1946. Died April 1, 1951



Coates H. Shoemaker

COATES W. SHOEMAKER

Chief Clerk, International Exchanges

Born in 1861. Appointed Clerk of the Bureau of International Exchanges September 1, 1882 and made Chief Clerk of that Bureau June 1, 1910.

William deb. Ravenel

# WILLIAM DE C. RAVENEL HEADS NATIONAL MUSEUM

1918.

Is Given Title of Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Smithsonian Institution.

**WILLIAM deC. RAVENEL.**

William De C. Ravenel, who has been connected with the National Museum for the past sixteen years, has been placed in charge thereof with the title of administrative assistant to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. In connection with the general duties of his office he has been officially designated director of the arts and industries branch. He has been long trained in museum administration, and his new appointment is regarded by his associates as well merited promotion.

For a number of years Mr. Ravenel served the government as assistant in the United States bureau of fisheries, being in charge of fish culture work, and from 1896 up to the time he entered the museum was acting commissioner of fisheries. He also served as secretary of the United States government board of the Panama-Pacific exposition, held in 1915. He is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Union College.

WILLIAM deC. RAVENEL

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, 1902 -
Director of Arts and Industries, 1925 -

Born Pineville, South Carolina, August 25, 1859. Educated Union College, 1880 ( M.A. 1925). With U. S. Bureau of Fisheries 1883-1902, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution since 1902 and Director of Arts and Industries, U. S. National Museum since 1925.
Member of Cosmos Club. Mr. Ravenel died October 8, 1933.

RAVENEL, William de C( hastignier), 1611 Riggs St. N.W., Washington, D. C. Fish Culture. Pineville, S. C. Aug. 25, 59. Union, 78. Supt of Sta. U. S. Fish Commission, 84-94, asst. in charge, div. fish culture, 94-02; administrative asst. U.S.Nat. Museum, 02--. Representative, U.S. Fish Commission, various expositions. Fisheries Soc; Nat. Geog. Soc. Fish cutlure; construction of aquarium; preparation of exhibits.

The Graduate Assistants
dinner in her honor on her retirement
January 31, 1931.

Dr. Marcus Benjamin

about 1928

Maidie Benjamin

Franz M. Wolters

Professor Biologie

Not in good Library
Photo in Gießen

# MARCUS BENJAMIN

Editor, U. S. National Museum

Born at San Francisco, January 17, 1857. Degrees: Ph B., School of Mines, Columbia, 1878; A. M., Lafayette College 1888; Ph D., University of Nashville, 1889; Sc. D., University of Pittsburgh, 1905; and LL D., St. John's College, Md., 1910. Has been the Editor of the U. S. National Museum since April 1, 1896. Is a member of many Societies together with the Author's Club of New York and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He retired from active Government service on January 31, 1931. Dr. Benjamin died October 22, 1932.

Dr. Leonhard Stejneger

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Curator

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Dr. Stej

Pitt. Jan 2, 1943.
Dr Stejneger died Feb 28
1943.

14

Obituaries

# Dr. Stejneger's Funeral Set For Today

Funeral services for Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, 91, lead curator of biology of the National Museum, will be at 3 p. m. today in All


$94.95
25.00
$119.95
Add BLACK
on this new
VICTOR
Radio
at
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Noted 86th

ished 47 Years Ago

INGS

OFFICE

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We buy for cash; we sell for cash; we eliminate all bookkeeping expense; we claim that, as a result, Horning prices are lowest, and our prices prove our claims. Compare Horning prices before you buy!

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Lady's Diamond Ring 14

NOW • Doors open 10:15
GREER GARSON
RONALD COLMAN
in James Hilton's
"RANDOM HARVEST"
Coming
"The IMMORTAL SERGEANT"

Last 2 Days • Doors open 11
TYRONE POWER
MAUREEN O'HARA
"The BLACK SWAN"
• THURSDAY
NOEL COWARD'S
"IN WHICH WE SERVE"
COLUMBIA

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Star Oct 31 37

# Dr. Stejneger, Noted Scientist, Is Honored on 86th Birthday

*Dr. Leonhard Stejneger (left) being congratulated by Dr. Charles G. Abbot at the dinner last night in the former's honor. —Star Staff Photo.*

AFTER a day spent "working, as usual," Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, head curator of biology in the Smithsonian Institution esince 1911, relaxed in a comfortable dinner chair at the Cosmos Club last night while approximately 100 friends —gathered to celebrate his 86th birthday anniversary—paid tribute to his skill as a scientist.

From all parts of the world, and from every field of scientific pursuit, the eulogies came—in letters from more than a score of foreign lands, and in brief, but none the less appreciative addresses by a distinguished group of fellow diners.

Included among the tributes from beyond the borders of the United States was a water-color painting of a bird, accompanied by this letter from Maj. Allan Brooks of British Columbia:

"It is a very long time since, as a lad of 16, I first pored over your book on the Commander Islands. Now I am rapidly overtaking you in years, but that same volume is to me, as it was to my father, a constant source for required information.

"So let this little wader, the original of which you collected 55 years ago, expresses in a small way my very great appreciation of your work and your friendship."

**Came to U. S. in 1881.**

Dr. Stejneger, a native of Bergen, Norway, came to this country in 1881, bringing with him an established reputation as a zoologist. His connection with the Smithsonian dates from the following year, when he became an observer of the United States Signal Service and a representative of the institution in the Kamchatka and Commander Islands.

From 1884 to 1889, he was assistant curator of birds in the National Museum, following this service with two years as curator of reptiles.

In 1896, at a time when the fur seals of the North Pacific Ocean were the subject of acute national and international controversy, Dr. Stejneger was appointed to the United States Fur Seal Commission, in association with Dr. David Starr Jordan and other authorities. Subsequently, he published three major works on the Alaskan, Russian and Japanese fur seals.

As a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, from 1898 to the present, Dr. Stejneger has worked for the establishment of rules for stabilization of the scientific names of animals.

**Various Addresses**

The addresses at last night's dinner—delivered in the presence of Dr. Stejneger's wife, who also was a guest —covered various phases of the scientist's career. Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States, spoke of Dr. Stejneger's youth; Dr. Alexander Wetmore, in a paper read in his absence in Venezuela by Dr. Herbert Friedmann, paid tribute to Dr. Stejneger's work as an ornithologist; Prof. Albert H. Wright of Cornell University discussed him as an herpetologist; Dr. William W. Mann, director of the Zoo, referred to him as a zoogeographer; Dr. C. W. Stiles, an authority on parasites, talked of him as a nomenclatorist, and Dr. A. K. Fisher, formerly of the United States Biological Survey, out of a long and intimate acquaintance, described him as a man. Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian, presided, and Dr. Stejneger responded briefly.

Dr. Stejneger, who is long past the usual retirement age, has been retained in his present post by presidential order, in recognition of his unusual scientific ability. Despite his 86 years, he works every day from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Laying aside his work at 1 p.m. yesterday, his usual Saturday quitting time, he attended a reception at the Norwegian Legation, then prepared for the dinner. One of the high lights of the dinner was the presentation of R. P. Tolman, director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, of an original etching of the Smithsonian Building.

Dr. Stejneger, who lives at 1472 Belmont road N.W., is a member of numerous scientific organizations, including the National Academy of Sciences and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He is the author of several hundred articles and many books, all on zoology, botany, zoological nomenclature, zoogeography and other

Post Mar 2, 1943.
Dr Stejneger died Feb 28 1943.

14

Obituaries

# Dr. Stejneger's Funeral Set For Today

Funeral services for Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, 91, lead curator of biology of the National Museum, will be at 3 p. m. today in All Souls Unitarian Church, Sixteenth and Harvard Streets Northwest. Dr. Stejneger died Sunday at Emergency Hospital.

STEJNEGER

Born in Bergen, Norway, he was a student of philosophy and law at the University of Christiana when he started his career as an outstanding authority of natural sciences. At the age of 22, he published handbooks on birds and mammals of his native country and eight years later he came to America to join the Smithsonian Institution. After an exploring trip to Bering Island, Kamchatka and Commander Islands in the North Pacific, he became assistant curator of birds. During those years, he wrote most of the volume on birds of the "Standard Natural History."

In 1889, he was transferred to the department of reptiles whose curator he remained until his death. A year earlier, he had become a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. He attended many scientific congresses and made extended studies of museum administration and finances during trips to Europe before the first World War.

Dr. Stejneger was made a commander of the Norwegian Order of St. Olav in 1939 and, besides belonging to several scientific societies, he was president of the Biological Society of Washington in 1907 and honorary president of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, whose acting president he was in 1919. An author of numerous scientific volumes, he was awarded the Walker Grand Prize by the Boston Society of Natural History in 1923.

Surviving are his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Inga Stejneger Miller, both of 1472 Belmont Street Northwest.

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laborers think the church is t
of the employers and not of
borers. I want to assure the
that the church is for him, t

**Pacifist Stand Taken.**

Three pacifist resolution
adopted.

One asserted "we cannot
the actions of nations which
force to gain national objecti
out accepting our share of
the world situation"; recon
that the United States surre
right to maintain armed f
China, and opposed use of a
mental boycott "because of
viction * * * that such moven
increased the likelihood of wa

The two others expressed o
to compulsory military trai
colleges and to the sale of
and cannons.

Other adopted resolutions:

Urged enactment of a Fede
lynching bill.

Proposed a closer fellowship
Congregational - Christian C
and

Referred to the Association
promotion of Christian Unity
posal for organization of a
Church of America, to which
Protestant denominations wou
full authority in national ar
national affairs and in fore
sionary administration.

## Sermon on Vision.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Oct. 30 (Special).—The Rev. B. P. Robertson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hyattsville, will preach on the subject "The Vision of the Redeemed in Heaven" at the Sunday morning services and will take "The Marriage Supper of the Lamb" for his evening topic.

# wntown Theaters

11:20 a. m., 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35 and 9:40 p. m.

**Columbia**—"The Black Swan" at 11:50 a. m., 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:55 and 9:55 p. m.

**Little** — "Emperor Jones" at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:05 and 9:45 p. m. "Spring Song" at 12:25, 3:05, 5:50 and 8:30 p. m.

**Pix**—"Jacare" at 2:30, 5:05, 7:40 and 10:20 p. m.

**Trans-Lux**—Newsreel and shorts at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30, 10:45 p. m.

**Ambassador** — "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at 12:45, 2:50, 5, 7:15 and 9:35 p. m.


AMUSEMENTS

NATIONAL
AMERICA'S FIRST THEATRE
NOW PLAYING EVES AT 8:30
3 Shows Next Sunday, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30
Broadway's Greatest Laugh Hit
Lou HOLTZ • Willie HOWARD • Gloria SWANSON
in the ALL-STAR VARIETY REVUE
PRIORITIES OF 1942
Eves., Incl. Sun. $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
BARGAIN MATINEES
Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Sun. at 2:30 & 5:30.
50c, $1.00, $1.50

PALACE
Swanee SwingOnators, in another great Halloween Fun Fest.
Plenty of fun . . . gay, young crowd. Popular prices. Largest dance floor in town.
Swanee Ballroom
13th & E STS. N.W.

HORNING DIAMONDS
Always Cost YOU Less
Because They Cost US Less

# LEONHARD STEJNEGER

Head Curator of Biology

Born at Bergen, Norway, October 30, 1851. Was educated at Latin School (Bergen) and Royal Frederiks Univ. (Christiania). Degrees: Candidatus artium (also philosophicum and juris). Came to the United States in 1881. Collected for the U. S. National Museum 1882-83. Appointed Assistant Curator of birds 1884-89; Curator of reptiles 1889 and has been the Head Curator of Biology since June 1, 1911. Is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Cosmos Club and numerous American and foreign scientific societies.

Dr. Stejneger died February 28, 1943.

Dr. George P. Merrill

GEORGE P. MERRILL

Head Curator, Department of Geology

Born Auburn, Maine, May 31, 1854. Graduated from the University of Maine in 1879; was a student at Wesleyan University, 1879-80 and Johns Hopkins University 1886-87. Degrees: B.S., 1879; M.S., 1883; Ph D. 1889; Sc D. George Washington University, 1917. Was appointed Assistant in the Department of Geology, U. S. National Museum, 1881, and Head Curator of that Department since 1897. Is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Geological Societies of Washington and America, National Academy of Sciences and the Cosmos Club. Dr. Merrill died August 15, 1929.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 1, 1929.

Dear Sir:

Our distinguished colleague, Dr. George P. Merrill, is soon to achieve his seventy-fifth birthday. His many friends and associates are desirous of honoring that event by tendering him a dinner.

You are cordially invited to participate in the appreciation of one who has devoted his life to the advancement of science.

The dinner will be held at seven o'clock on the evening of May 31, 1929 in the Cosmos Club and the price will be three dollars. Please send your check promptly to Dr. Marcus Benjamin, U. S. National Museum.

A. Wetmore, Chairman

Marcus Benjamin

Paul Bartsch: Committee.

Prof. W. H. Holmes,

National Gallery,

U. S. National Museum.

May 31, 1929.

My dear George:

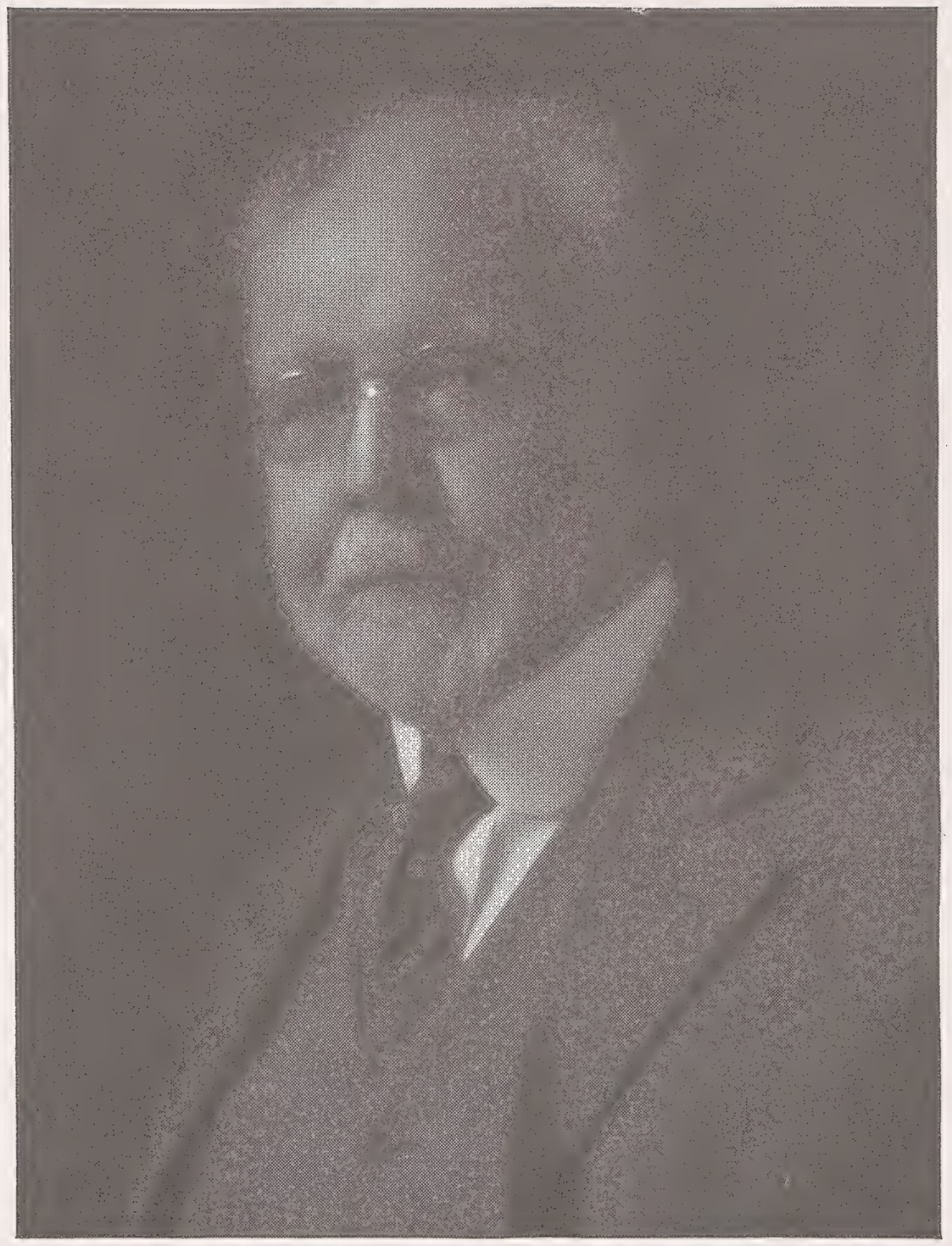
Someone has whispered in my ear that you have just attained the ripe old age of seventy-five, and it occurs to me to remind you of this chronologic impasse, to offer you congratulations on your many scientific achievements and to cheer you on your way to still greater triumphs. In your life voyage thus far you appear to have steered clear of the figurative rocks that await all incautious mariners, have landed safely on the real rocks that line your earthly shore-line, and have wielded your geological hammer on them with vigor, skill and enthusiasm, making the sparks of wisdom fly; but you have found especial delight in tackling the stony missiles, the meteorites, that the Almighty, according to Chamberlin, has wrenched from the periphery of the sun widely scattering them throughout space. You have collected and studied such of these fugitive fragments as have landed on our footstool with such consummate skill that your name is already emblazoned on the tablets of the sky, and I foresee that when you arrive on the beautious shores of Paradise, which I trust may yet be scores of years to come, your enthusiastic greeting there will be "Hurrah, God be praised! Here comes Dr. George Perkins Merrill of the Smithsonian Institution who knows more about Heavenly things than any previous arrival, Hurrah, Hurrah!"

But very especial congratulations are due you on another score. Your life journey is blessed with a helpmate of rare ability and personal charm, and with daughters that grace your household and contribute to the welfare and cheer of the world in which they move.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Holmes

Dr. George P. Merrill,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.



GEORGE PERKINS MERRILL

BORN MAY 31, 1854; DIED AUGUST 15, 1929

Abstract.

August 19, 1929.

Dear Mr. Dorsey:

* * * * * * * * * * *

Yesterday we went with the Aldrich's to Dr. Merrill's funeral. It was held in the little white church on a hill where his grandfather preached. The service was beautifully performed by a clergyman on crutches. All the family and some fifty friends were present. At Mrs. Merrill's request I made some remarks. The interment in Auburn is on a very beautiful slope overlooking wide views. Choice flowers were in profusion. The family will remain in Maine until September. Luckily Dana was there to superintend things. Dr. Merrill was on his way to see some great crystals when stricken.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Signed) C. G. Abbot

tions of building-stones in the "Standard Dictionary" were by him, and the sketches of geologists in the "Dictionary of American Biography" came from his pen.

Last May on Merrill's seventy-fifth birthday his colleagues and friends celebrated the occasion with a dinner at the Cosmos Club in Washington at which there were more than sixty persons present. At that time the present writer said:

> In a few years the Smithsonian will celebrate its centenary, and I can not but believe that when that event occurs, there will be those who will trace the history of that great institution and who will have much to say about the work of the eminent Henry, and they will review the valuable contributions made by the distinguished Baird. Those who are living in that day will learn more of the researches of the able and much-loved Goode, and will come a little closer to the eminent if disappointed Langley, and somewhere there will be told something of the important results achieved by Merrill, so that his name will shine with added glory among this galaxy of scientists, contributing much to his own fame and reflecting luster on the reputation of the great institution which he has served so faithfully during the many years of his long life.

MARCUS BENJAMIN

Reprinted from SCIENCE, September 20, 1929, Vol. LXX, No. 1812, pages 274–275.

## GEORGE PERKINS MERRILL

GEORGE PERKINS MERRILL, head curator of geology in the U. S. National Museum, died suddenly of a heart attack in Auburn, Maine, on August 15, 1929.

Merrill was born in Auburn on May 31, 1854, and was graduated at the University of Maine with the degree of B.S. in 1879. In the autumn of that year he was called to the chemical department of Wesleyan University, where in addition to teaching he pursued advanced studies which gained for him in 1883 the degree of M.S. from his alma mater.

The greater opportunities for scientific advancement led him to Washington, where in 1880 he became connected with the Census Bureau. A year later he transferred his allegiance to the U. S. National Museum, then in the making under the gifted G. Brown Goode with whom he worked congenially and successfully, becoming curator of mineralogy in 1881 and in 1897 head curator of the department of geology. Whatever Merrill undertook to do he did well, and in the organization of the National Museum his contributions stand out as conspicuously great, marking him as one of the foremost museum experts of his time.

Meanwhile he spent the winter of 1886–87 at the Johns Hopkins University in following higher studies which resulted in his receipt of the coveted Ph.D. from Maine in 1889. Also it must be mentioned that in 1893 he became professor of geology and mineralogy at George Washington, with which university he continued his lectures until 1916 when he was made emeritus and a year later was given the honorary degree of Sc.D. in recognition of his valuable services.

In 1900 he was called by the authorities of the twelfth census to become special agent of stone-quarry statistics, and to this work he gave his usual careful attention, preparing an important report for the bureau, enriching the collections of the museum with many valuable specimens and finally, as the result of his painstaking efforts, giving to the public his matured studies on the subject in the popular treatise, "Stones for Building and Decoration,"[1] of which two revised editions, largely rewritten, were published. His researches on this subject led to his book entitled "Rocks, Rock-weathering and Soils,"[2] of which Dr. H. W. Wiley has said: "The greatest work on the genesis of soils we owe to Merrill." He was also the author of "The Non-metallic Minerals—Their Occurrence and Uses."[3] He was an accepted expert on building-stones and his opinions were sought on such important buildings as the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Cathedral.

The collections of minerals and gems in the National Museum were always conspicuously among his favorites. It was largely through his efforts that the Isaac Lea collection of gems and, more recently, the Roebling and Canfield collections of minerals were presented to the museum and, it may be added, with endowments of funds for their continuance. He was the responsible author of the "Hand-book and Descriptive Catalogue of the Collections of Gems and Precious Stones in the U. S. National Museum.[4]

The collection of meteorites in the National Museum early became one of the objects of his special interest. According to Dr. H. S. Washington, "It is one of the great meteorite collections of the world and it will always remain one of his greatest memorials." Mer-

[1] 1891, 1897 and 1903.
[2] 1897, second edition 1907.
[3] 1904, second edition 1910.
[4] 1922, issued as Bulletin 118.



rill was the author of sixty papers on meteorites in which he describes forty new falls, more, probably, than any other writer. His scientific studies on these interesting objects have been most valuable, especially of the minerals of which these are composed, one of which bears the name of "Merrillite" in his honor. The J. Lawrence Smith medal of the National Academy of Sciences was given him in 1922 in recognition of his researches in this field.

The work which crowned his many contributions in this domain and which brought him much gratification in the closing days of his long life was the publication in 1929 of his joint book on "Minerals from Earth and Sky," which was issued as the third volume in the set of popular scientific treatises issued under the name of Smithsonian Scientific Series.

During recent years much of his leisure was devoted to the history of geology, on which subject his opinion was accepted as the last word. He prepared for the 1904 annual report of the U. S. National Museum "Contributions to the History of American Geology," which rewritten and expanded became "The First One Hundred Years of American Geology," 1924, and he also compiled the valuable "History of American State Geological and Natural History Surveys" which appeared as Bulletin 109 of the museum series, 1920.

His honors were many and included the presidency of the Geological Society of Washington in 1906, vice-presidency of the Geological Society of America in 1920 and membership in the National Academy of Sciences from 1922 and in the American Philosophical Society from 1923.

Merrill's larger works have already been mentioned and his smaller papers, variously contributed, are more than one hundred and fifty in number. He was never idle and he was a large contributor to nearly all the recent standard works of reference. The defini-

Isle of Springs
Maine
Sept. 3, 1929

Answer to my letter of condolence on death of Mr George P Merrill by Mrs Merrill
W H Holmes
1929

Dear Professor Holmes:

Thank you so much for your good letter and the friendship which prompted it. The best and most beautiful my life has been so closely associated with you that I have felt too deeply to express myself. Mrs Holmes gave me the most beautiful friendship I have experienced, and George's association with you and friendship for you have made me seem to belong to a plane where life only lets a few experiences reach.

With sincere appreciation
Katherine Yancey Merrill

Dr. McNeil, The Gardner Fisherman, 1929

Brought me by Miss Woodley, Nov. 19th

Dr. Frank Springer

# FRANK SPRINGER

Associate in Paleontology, U. S. National Museum.

Born, Wapello, Iowa, June 17, 1848. Degrees: Ph B, Iowa College 1867; Sc D, George Washington University 1921, and Ph D. Bonn, 1924. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and was a member of the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court. Was Associate Paleontologist in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard in 1901, and was the Associate in Paleontology in the U. S. National Museum from 1912 until his death September 22, 1927. He was the leading authority on fossil crinoids.

DR. W. T. HORNADAY.

A leading member of The Camp Fire Club of America and director of the New York Zoological Society.

# WILLIAM TEMPLE HORNADAY

## Chief Taxidermist, U.S. National Museum, 1882-90.

Born at Plainfield, Indiana, December 1, 1854. Educated, Iowa State College. Degrees: Sc.D. University of Pittsburgh, 1906; A.M. Yale, 1917, and Ph D. Iowa State College, 1923. Studied Zoology and Museology in the United States and Europe. Was Chief Taxidermist, U. S. National Museum, 1882 - 1890. Was in the real estate business in Buffalo, New York, 1890-96, and was the Director, New York Zoological Park from 1896-1926 when he was retired.

Dr. William H. Dall.

DALL, William Healey, naturalist; b. Boston, Aug. 21, 1845; s. Rev. Charles Henry Appleton and Caroline (Healey)D.; ed. pub. schs.; pupil in natural sciences under Louis Agassiz; spl. courses anatomy and medicine; (hon. A.M., Wesleyan, 1888; D. Sc. U. of Pa., 1904; LL.D., George Washington University, 1915); m. Annette Whitney, of New York, Mar. 3, 1880. Lt. in internat. Telegraph Expdn. to Alaska, 1865-8; paleontologist, U.S. Geol. Survey, 1884-1918; in U.S. Coast Survey, Alaska, 1871-84; also since 1880, hon. curator U.S. Nat. Mus.; also prof. invertebrate paleontology, Wagner Inst. of Science, Phila., since Feb. 1893. Mem. Nat. Acad. Sciences. Author: Tribes of the Extreme Northwest; Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska; Reports on the Mullusca of the Blake Expedition; Alaska and Its Resources; Coast Pilot of Alaska; Biography of Spencer Fullerton Baird; Also various monographs. Address: U.S. Nat. Mus. Washington.

Died March 27, 1927

# Will Explore Ocean Depths

## SMITHSONIAN EXPEDITION PLANS EARLY ATLANTIC STUDY.

AN expedition to explore the abysmal darkness of the greatest depths of the Atlantic was announced yesterday by the Smithsonian Institution.

This expedition, headed by Dr. Paul Bartsch of the National Museum staff, will sail about January 15 in the yacht Caroline, owned by Edridge R. Johnson of Philadelphia, who has placed it at the disposal of the Smithsonian scientists.

Actively co-operating, it was announced yesterday by Secretary Charles G. Abbot, will be the Navy Department, the Carnegie Institution, Dr. William Beebe, director of tropical research of the New York Zoological Society, and Dr. Henry Bigelow of the Oceanographic Institute at Woods Hole, Mass. These have loaned apparatus and members of the scientific personnel of the expedition.

The first cruise will be devoted to a study of the Puerto Rico Deep, the deepest waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Depths as great as 4,662 fathoms, or more than 5 miles, have been found there. The deeper waters, with their weird living creatures dwelling in perpetual darkness, constitute a vastness unknown to science.

### Example of Task.

The situation recently was described as follows:

Supposing the Graf Zeppelin should sail over Washington at a height of 5 miles on a starless night with all the lights of the city extinguished. Supposing further that scientists on board the airship should let down an orange peel attached to a string and drag it through the city, and then try to reconstruct a picture of the physical appearance and life of the city from what adhered to this dredge. They would have information comparable to what we know of the greater depths of the Puerto Rico Deep.

While intensive oceanographic explorations have been conducted in the past by some other nations, it was explained today, the project made possible by Mr. Johnson now gives the United States an opportunity to do its full share in studies of this kind, especially in the great deeps lying close to its own shores.

Of special interest is the life at the great depths which will be studied by Dr. Bartsch. Many of the creatures that live in the abysses have no normal eyes. Eyes that form images would be of no use to them because sunlight never penetrates there and stygian darkness prevails. On the other hand, many of them are able to produce light, electrically or otherwise, and some of them seem to have organs not for seeing but for recognizing light and other vibrations. It is probable that light is used as a decoy to allure their prey or to attract their mates. The expedition will carry specially constructed traps in which the efficiency of lights of different intensity and color to attract the animals of the sea will be tested.

### Latest Sounding Device.

In addition, the Caroline will be equipped with the latest type of sounding apparatus, in which the echo of a sound made upon the ship is reflected from the ocean bottom. From the interval of time elapsing between the sound and its echo the ocean depth is known. In this way the bottoms of the great deeps will be surveyed by the Caroline. At the same time measurements of temperature and chemical constitution, as well as samples of the myriad-sided ocean life from sea level to the abysmal depths will be secured by newly constructed apparatus.

It is expected that numerous kinds of sea animals will be secured never before known to science. The darkness and tremendous pressures existing at the great depths require radical adaptations in order for life to exist. Consequently many of the deep sea creatures are extremely wierd, surpassing in real life the most fantastic creatures of a nightmare.

The first scientific cruise of the Caroline will last about two months. It will test out new methods and gather a great deal of information. But, it was announced, the main object will be to lay a foundation for a prolonged program of oceanic research which Mr. Johnson and the institution hope to accomplish in future years.

Added by Ward
Dec 27th 1932

1926

Dr. Paul Bartsch

Off Sta. Lucia,
August 12, 1929.

Dear Dr. Holmes:

No wind! Our sails are slashing, the booms are groaning, and our rudder is moaning as if sick in the hospital. The stoutest darkey could not complain more eloquently. But this has given me a chance to catch up with the work and enable me to send you a few lines.

You would have enjoyed this cruise. There has not been a slack minute in it, and each hour has brought its scenes and experiences as well as plunder.

I did not realize that I was getting fat until I began mountain climbing down here and discovered how short winded I was, but that has changed, for all fat is now worn off and I am really fit. As to color? I am in perfect harmony with the prevailing local tint - and that is not due to lack of bathing, for we usually get one or more thorough drenchings a day.

These southern islands are wonderfully high - with steep sided ridges, many of which have as yet escaped fire and sword, and retain a bit of their ancient glory as far as tropical forests are concerned. The deep valleys are in many places still choked with palm and fern and huge leaved Araceous plants that keep them in perpetual shade - cool, damp, delightful to your every sense not alone those responsive to color and form.

Words could not tell how I have missed having the gift of a Holmes to put to paper or canvas some of the views that have been ours. Just now Sta. Lucia rises before me from a sea so blue that were an artist to so depict it, he would be accused of artistic license. Its tortured, tumbled volcanic peaks a riot of color, greens, browns, purples and blues such as Parish used so lavishly in his fanciful dreamings, and all softened by a veil of hazy mist - too wonderful to seem true. How you would enjoy this.

It has been hard at times when chasing elusive snails with all possible speed not to stop to listen to the song of the mountain Solitaire drifting flutelike to us from sheltered glen in the higher reaches of the hills - sweet - far sweeter than the song of the Veery and probably second only to that of the Nightingale. Sometimes this has been offset by the chatter of a small flock of Parrots or the antics of a monkey curious to know a little something about the larger brother who has invaded his domain.

We have had a most remarkable cruise so far - nothing but the things that the heart might desire - no unpleasantness of any kind, lots of work, lots of plunder, and plenty of speed to keep under full pressure from dawn to dark. Everywhere we have been received courteously and given all the help that could be desired.

If wind holds out, I will be able to complete the program as outlined and may take steamer for home from Panama; if not, I may sail north from Curacao.

I hope your summer may be as cool and comfortable as mine has been so far.
With greetings to all,

Yours as always,

Paul. Bartsch

# Who's Who in Washington and Why

## Dr. Paul Bartsch, Scientist and Naturalist

Copyright, Edmonston.

The Washington small boy who loves birds, plants and natural history objects can find great inspiration in the life story of Dr. Paul Bartsch, one of the eminent naturalists and scientists of the National Capital, who, besides being assistant curator of the New National Museum, is professor of zoology of George Washington university and director of the histologic and physiologic laboratories and lecturer on medical zoology at Howard university.

Dr. Bartsch, while not a native of Washington, has lived here for many years, and is thoroughly familiar with the flora and fauna of the city past and prosent. At the present time he is president of the Wild Flower Preservation society as well as the Botanical society and Washington Biologists Field club, and this gives him an opportunity to pursue the study of what he confesses are his hobbies and pastimes, "birds, flowers and other natural history objects," in the open these lovely spring days.

The Washington scientist has been a member of several important scientific expeditions sent out by the United States government, including the Albatross Philippine expedition in 1907; the United States bureau of fisheries biological explorations in Lower California in 1911, and various expeditions under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution in Cuba, Haiti, the Bahamas and Florida.

He also belongs to the chief scientific societies of the world and has contributed no less than 223 technical papers on conchological, ornithological and other biological subjects to the literature of natural science.

CURATOR, )LLUSKS

Born Tuntsch , August 14, 1871.

Educated in the Burli ol (Iowa) and

State University of I s: B.S., 1896;

M.S., 1899; Ph D., 1 ated with National

Museum since 1896 and urator of the

Division of Mollusks Is a member of the

Geological Society of ntological Society

of America, Washingto iences (Vice Pres-

ident 1913-14), Cosmo other societies.

## Doctor Paul Bartsch Retires

Dr. Paul Bartsch, Curator of Mollusks of the National Museum, retired on April 30, 1946, after 50 years' service, having come to the Museum in 1896. Dr. Bartsch is Professor Emeritus of Zoology at George Washington University, and Vice President of the National Capital Area of the Boy Scouts of America. He has our best wishes for many years to enjoy his retirement.

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PAUL BARTSCH

CURATOR, DIVISION OF MOLLUSKS

Born Tuntschendorf, Germany, August 14, 1871. Educated in the Burlington High School (Iowa) and State University of Iowa. Degrees: B.S., 1896; M.S., 1899; Ph D., 1905. Affiliated with National Museum since 1896 and has been the Curator of the Division of Mollusks since 1914. Is a member of the Geological Society of America, Paleontological Society of America, Washington Academy of Sciences (Vice President 1913-14), Cosmos Club and many other societies.

B.

89

a late introduction

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1932.

Contributed by Dr. Bartsch Dec 6th 1986 on my 86th birthday. Dec 1 1932.

Professor W. H. Holmes,
1612 Cedar Hill Drive,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Dear Professor:

Today, as
we, your coworkers
ly reach out across
cheer and continued
know.

Charles
Alexander
Walter Stor
Herbert U.
Henry B. Co
Neil Mac
Webster P.
M. C. Ba
M W S Bird
Louise A. W
Ruel P.
Helen H. H
Harry W.
A Audalicia
J. D. Steward
David White
R. P. Bartsch
Leonhard Stejneger
Herbert S. Bryant
Fred Drukam Scott
DeLancey Gill

that
llective-
you good
han you

Walter
Charles L.
Neil
Taylor
Wray
William H. Dall
Frances S. Richards
Ella Leary
Leonard C. Sunell.
J. R. Swanton
John R. Swanton
A. B. Lewis
W. H. Holmes.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

MEMORANDUM ----------, 192

The date given in statement at top of page by Prof Holmes (in his writing) is wrong. He evidently was thinking of his 85th birthday and not his 86th. Statement is Dec 6th 1986. Should be Dec 6, 1932

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

MEMORANDUM _____, 192

The date given in statement at top of page by Prof Herbert (on his writing) is wrong. He evidently was thinking of Dec 6th in Thursday week of writing & not Dec 6th 1932

Dec 6th 1986. Should be Dec 6, 1932

89

a late introduction

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1932.

Professor W. H. Holmes,
1612 Cedar Hill Drive,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Contributed by Dr. Barlow
on my 86th birthday. Dec 6th 1932
Dec 1.
W. H. H.

Dear Professor:

Today, as you begin your 87th year, please know that we, your coworkers at the Smithsonian, individually and collectively reach out across the miles to press your hand, to wish you good cheer and continued good health. We miss you much more than you know.

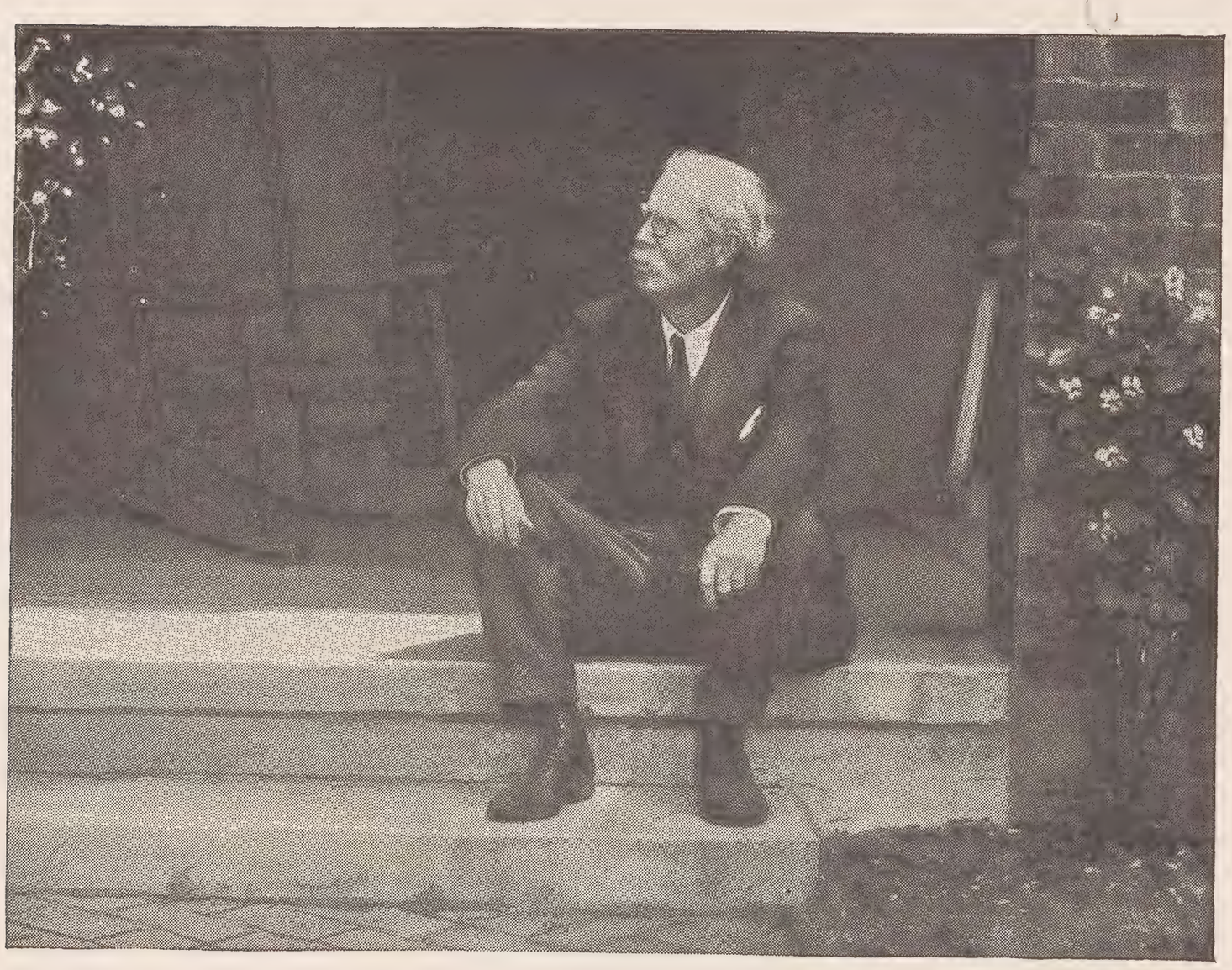
Clasp o' the hand.

Charles G. Abbot
Alexander Wetmore
Walter Stanley
Herbert W. Krieger
Henry B. Collins, Jr.
Neil M. Judd
Webster P. True
J. M. Setzler
M. W. Stirling
Louise A. Rasmuson
Ruel P. Tolman
Helen H. Hogan
Harry W. Dorsey
A. Hrdlicka
J. D. Stewart
David White
R. S. Barlow
Leonhard Stejneger
Herbert S. Bryant
Isaac Draham Trent
De Lancey Gill

Gerrit S. Miller Jr.
Geo. W. Clark
C. W. Gilmore
O. P. Gooderham
James L. Stayler
W. W. Worrey
Millard C. Fowler
Frances S. Richards
Ella Leary
Leonard C. Gunnell.
J. Pearce
John R. Swanton
A. B. Lewis
T. C. Todd Jr.

# Bird Haven

## The Robert Ridgway Wild Life Sanctuary



MR. RIDGWAY AT HOME

On July 2, 1850, a boy was born at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, with that innate love of birds which is the heritage of the elect.

To his inherent interest in birds was added an ability to draw them. There were no 'Keys' and 'Manuals' in those days, and, all other means of identification failing, this country lad painted pictures of the strange birds that he saw, and sent them to the Patent Office in Washington, with a hope that they might find their way to some one who would tell him their names. They were referred to Spencer F. Baird, then the Assistant Secretary, later the head of the Smithsonian Institution. Imagine the feelings of the young artist when he received not only the names of the birds he had drawn, but later an invitation to come to Washington. Thus was established the relation which in due

time made the young bird student Robert Ridgway the worthy ornithological successor of his friend and preceptor.

Entering the employ of the Federal Government in 1867, for much over half a century Mr. Ridgway has devoted himself to the service of science with a singleness of purpose which has made him the greatest of present-day ornithologists. In love with his profession, without hope of monetary reward, he has laid broad the scientific foundation for those who follow him.

Not only is Mr. Ridgway a distinguished ornithologist, but he is also well known for his researches in botany, as well as for his interest in the preservation of rare trees and other forms of plant life.

The technicalities of his profession have never dulled his love of birds in nature; and when in later life he sought for some place where he might live on intimate terms with birds and trees and flowers, the memory of a happy boyhood drew him irresistibly to the scenes of his youth.

After a thorough examination of available areas he purchased eighteen acres near Olney, Illinois, which fully met his desires. The ground is varied in character and well watered; there are over fifty species of native trees, and a great variety of shrubs and flowers. These conditions offer a home to an equally rich bird life.

This is Bird Haven. Purchased in 1906, for twenty years it has had the benefit of Mr. Ridgway's constant thought and care. Animated by boundless love for his task he has used all his available means to develop this sanctuary, but the time has now come when he can no longer continue this personal care.

Mr. Ridgway is prepared to deed this sanctuary to an organization by which it will be preserved. Let us accept this gift, not only in the interest of the birds and plants of Bird Haven, but as a memorial to its Founder. Let us show, while Mr. Ridgway still lives, that we appreciate his unselfish life in the service of science. Let us build in Bird Haven a national monument to stimulate love for birds and for all outdoors, not only in the people of our own day but in generations yet unborn. In years to come this living memorial will increase in value and interest and will be a Mecca for those who love the life of the wild.

Here is an opportunity for the bird-lovers and other nature lovers of America to repay their debt to Robert Ridgway. Let us see to it that his sacrifices to science and his interest in creating and maintaining Bird Haven have not been in vain.

We ask you to honor yourself and this cause by contributing to a fund for this purpose.

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JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

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2 pp. 8 Volumes.

[*Reprinted from* SCIENCE, *N. S., Vol. XVIII., No. 453, Pages 300–301, September 4, 1903.*]

## *JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.*

THE sudden death in New York city on August 11 of Dr. J. Elfreth Watkins, for many years Curator of Mechanical Technology in the U. S. National Museum, is a severe loss to that institution and, indeed, to the world at large, for his great knowledge of the early history of the beginnings of mechanics, especially in our own country, had made him an accepted authority on such subjects.

Dr. Watkins was born in Ben Lomond, Va., on May 17, 1852, and was a son of Dr. Francis B. Watkins and Mary Elfreth. On his father's side he was descended from Thomas Watkins, who during the War of the Revolution contributed his influence and money towards the raising of a troop of cavalry of which his son became captain. On his mother's side he was descended from Timothy Matlack, 'the fighting Quaker,' who was a member of the Committee on Safety in Pennsylvania, and after participating actively in the War of the Revolution, was a delegate to the Continental Congress during the years 1780 to 1787; also on his mother's side he was descended from John Elfreth, who served in the Philadelphia City Troops in 1814.

Young Watkins received his academic education at Tremont Seminary in Norristown, Pa., and then entered Lafayette College, Pa., where he was graduated in the

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scientific course in 1871, taking the degrees of C.E. and M.S. For a year after graduation he served the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. as mining engineer, and then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant engineer of construction, being stationed at Meadows Shops, N. J., where he remained until 1873, when he was disabled for further field work by an unfortunate accident that resulted in the amputation of his right leg. On his recovery he was assigned to the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania road, and served in various capacities during the ten years that followed. In 1883 he was appointed chief clerk of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, and a year later was assigned to a similar office on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which place he then held until 1886.

The history of the beginnings of mechanical arts in the United States, especially in connection with the development of transportation, attracted his attention and he became a close student of that subject. He soon met the late Dr. G. Brown Goode, a Virginian like himself, and at Goode's suggestion he received an appointment in the National Museum as Honorary Curator of Transportation, which place he accepted in 1884, and at once began the work of organizing that division which now contains some of the most valuable exhibits of the museum.

Two years later he severed his connection entirely with the Pennsylvania road, in order to devote his entire time to the museum, and continued as curator until 1892. The knowledge which he had acquired with



special reference to the early history of the Pennsylvania Railroad led to an invitation which he could not refuse, to return to the service of that corporation, and to organize the exhibits made by them at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. These exhibits were of unusual interest, including the original locomotive, 'John Bull,' and many other historic objects, and of them he prepared a catalogue, which formed a volume of almost two hundred pages, which was published by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1893.

At the close of the World's Fair in Chicago, the Field Columbian Museum was organized, and it was at once apparent that the proper man for the directorship of the Department of Industrial Arts was Dr. Watkins, and he was immediately called to that place, where he remained for one year organizing the department. The ties that bound him to the National Museum were too strong to be completely severed, and accordingly in 1895 he returned to Washington, resuming his office as Curator of Mechanical Technology, which place he continued to hold until his death, as well as that of Superintendent of Buildings, which his early training as an engineer made him most competent to fill.

The information that he acquired naturally led to the publication of numerous papers, and among these may be mentioned 'Beginnings of Engineering' (1888); 'The Development of the American Rail and Track' (1889); 'The Log of the Savannah' (1890); and 'Transportation and Lifting of Heavy Bodies by the Ancients' (1898). It culminated in his being chosen to pre-

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pare the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1845–1896, a series of quarto volumes descriptive of the first fifty years of that railroad, which is beyond doubt the most complete history of the beginnings of railroad transportation in the United States.

As his reputation increased, he became more and more widely known as the great American authority on the history of mechanical arts, and in recognition of his work in this direction, the Stevens Institute of Technology conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science. He served as a juror on his specialty at the expositions held in Atlanta, Omaha and Buffalo.

Dr. Watkins was exceedingly loyal to the city of Washington. He was the moving spirit in the Patent Centennial that was held in Washington in 1891, acting as secretary of the executive committee, and had much to do with the volume that was subsequently published. He also served on various committees in connection with the inaugurations of the presidents and of the centennial celebration of the capitol. He was a member of the Cosmos Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, of which he was for some time treasurer, and the Washington Philosophical Society, of which he was for many years secretary.

Following the custom that has prevailed on similar occasions a meeting of the officers and employees of the Smithsonian Institution was held on August 12, for the purpose of taking action on the death of Dr. Watkins, and the following minute



prepared by a committee consisting of Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. W. de C. Ravenel and Professor W. H. Holmes was adopted:

In the death of J. Elfreth Watkins, the Smithsonian Institute is deprived of the services of a loyal, able and intelligent official; the foremost authority on the history of transportation and of the mechanical arts in America; and a man whose reputation extended far beyond the confines of his own country. He pursued his scientific and administrative labors under physical infirmities which would have crushed the ordinary man, yet he had the heart and found the time to be kind and helpful to every one with whom he came in contact, from the humblest to the highest. He was the founder of the collection of transportation and of the history of invention now in the National Museum, and from his pen there were contributed many notable memoirs on these subjects. He was upright, hospitable, generous, and leaves behind him the memory of a conscientious official, an upright man, a patriotic American, a notable contributor to scientific literature and a sense of personal bereavement on the part of all who have ever had the good fortune to be associated with him. His colleagues and friends extend to his widow and his children their deepest sympathy in this great bereavement, with the expression of consolation which the contemplation of the life and deeds of such a man must afford to those who loved him.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.

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Charles Eliot

An Excellent portrait of Dr Charles Rau.
archeologist. Smithsonian Inst. 1881–1887
Sketch of head by Frank Cushing.
He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas
Wilson, Dec. 1 1887

W H Holmes

RAU.

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

March 14, 1880.

My dear Mr. Holmes:

Your very interesting letter of February 17th reached me in due time, and I cannot show my appreciation of it in a better way than by answering it without much delay.

It affordes me pleasure to learn that you are, on the whole, favorably impressed with Germany and the Germans. Foreigners, indeed, have no reason to complain of the people. They are generally well treated, much better than in England, as you seem to have found out. You will find the French exceedingly polite and accommodating.

The great event in the Smithsonian is the Berlin fish exhibition, for which Congres has made an appropriation of $20.000. Mr. Goode will go to Berlin a short time hence as Professor Baird's deputy. They send an immense number of objects to Germany, which doubtless will make a fine

show, creditable to the United States Fish Commission.
Perhaps you will meet Mr. Goode in Germany.

Concerning expeditions, I am absolutely unable to give you any information, not Knowing anything about them myself. Endlich, as you Know, has go to the West Indies, and will not be back for some months. A copy of my monograph on Paleng of course, will be ready for you after your return. It will be translated into Spanish in Mexico, und the auspices of the administration of the Museo Nacion of that city. In order to facilitate the work, we ha sent copies of the plates and electrotypes of the cu to Mexico.

The three negroes who killed young Firth have been condemned to death, and will be hanged in Apri if nothing intervenes. About two weeks ago, a gi negro, of the name Smothers, committed a crime w created an unusual indignation in the city. Early the evening a young lady of excellent repute, whi on her way to church, was knocked down by the beast, dragged to a secluded spot, and violated the most atrocious manner. At first her recovery wo

doubtful; but she is now getting better, and will soon be confronted with the fellow. I hope the punishment will be adequate to his crime. The negroes in this city are a real nuisance, and it is time that something should be done to check their vicious propensities.

You doubtless know Miss Connor, the young lady who was for many years occupied as a clerk in the Smithsonian Institution. She had several dangerous attacks of hemorrhage, and lies now in the Providence Hospital on Capitol Hill — a hopeless case. I understand all members of her family have died in consequence of the same disorder. My faithful assistant, George Tzaroff, the Aleut, is likewise an inmate of that hospital. His lungs are badly affected, and it is doubtful whether he will recover. However, I hope for the best. He was of great use to me in the museum, and I liked him very much on account of his amiable qualities.

I forgot to mention that Cushing has not yet returned; he will remain in New Mexico until fall.

Mr. Dall has married, and is on his way to Alaska, where he will do some coast-surveying. His wife, whom I do not know at all, will accompany him

to San Francisco. Dr. Bean will also go to Alaska for collecting specimens of natural history, more especially fishes.

Abner has torn down the old mansion near his summer garden, and builds there a splendid hall, to be chiefly used in winter for concerts, balls, etc., and in summer on rainy days. He is certainly an enterprising man.

This is about all I have to say for the present.

Enthoffer, Abner and wife, and the other parties mentioned in your letters wish to be remembered to you.

We shall all be very glad to see you here again. Perhaps you will write to me once more before you return to United States.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours

C. Rau

Curator of Archeology

W. H. Holmes Esq.

son has returned from New Mexico with an abundance of archaeological and ethnological specimens; Cushing is still there, studying Indian manners and customs. This is about all I have to say. I hope to hear from you again, and remain,

Most sincerely yours

Charles Rau

Wm. H. Holmes Esq.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1880.

RAU. archaeological U.S.N.M.

My dear Mr. Holmes:

It afforded me unusual satisfaction to receive your letter dated "Bingen on the Rhine". The very fact that you had visited the localities pointed out to you at Abner's was of interest to me, and I was much pleased to learn that your experience has proved the correctness of my assertions. Your meeting with Mr. Mauth at Königswinter was certainly very remarkable; I under-

stand he is now at Rome.

I would have written to you before this, if I had known exactly your whereabouts. But to-day I met Mr. Pearson (or Pierson — I ignore the correct spelling of his name), who gave me your London address.

Here in Washington matters have been going on pretty much in their usual way; and nothing of particular importance has occurred. A young man of the name Hirth (white) was murdered by three negroes, who are now under trial, and doubtless



will make acquaintance with the hangman's rope. Hayt, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been discharged on account of dishonest dealings.

My monograph on Palenque has appeared, and has been well received. It will be translated into the Spanish language in Mexico, under the auspices of the direction of the National Museum of that city. We are about to send to Mexico copies of the plates and electrotypes of the cuts illustrating the text. — Mr. Steven-

# DR. CHARLES RAU

Curator of Antiquities, National Museum.

Born in Belgium in 1826. He lived for a time in Germany and as a political exile came to America thirty years ago, landing at New Orleans December 23, 1848. He lived for a time in Saint Louis, engaged in teaching at Belleville, Illinois, and later went to New York City, still occupied as a teacher of languages. He had always been a deeply interested student of aboriginal remains, and had written many articles on the prehistoric condition of man. In 1875 he had charge of an exhibition of North American archaeology for the display of the Institution in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

He was appointed curator of the Department of Antiquities in the National Museum in 1881. His health gave way in 1886, and in July, 1887, he went to the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, where he died on the 25th of July, 1887.

Professor Otis T. Mason.

# OTIS TUFTON MASON

Born in Eastport, Maine, April 10, 1838; died November 5, 1908. The span of his life covered most of the great advance in industrial science that marked the nineteenth century. At the period of his birth his parents, John and Rachel Thompson (Lincoln) Mason, were affected by business reverses reflected in the few opportunities for education which they could give their children. Determining to move southward, they traveled to Philadelphia. Later moving to Haddonfield, N. J., the youth, Otis, with the best teachers laid the foundation for future activities. Coming to Woodlawn, Va., in 1851 Mason had the opportunity to enter Columbian College, graduating in 1861. In the next year he became principal of the preparatory school, where he taught until his connection with the Smithsonian in 1884 as curator of ethnology. In this famous institution he devoted his attention to the classification and regulation of the newly founded National Museum for the rest of his life. One of the leading lights in museum science, his disciplined mind and gospel of hard work carried him far. As Prof. S. P. Langley (q.v.) said: "He nailed his flag to the mast." His proficiency in all branches of anthropological science is evident in his publications on a great variety of subjects, scientific and purely literary. The history of human culture, especially on the technological aspect containing

the basic and tangible evidence of man's progress, was his specialty. How men do things revealed many important facts in the culture history of the races of man. The elucidation of aboriginal technology is regarded as his most valuable contribution, describing fundamental facts in science. Active in forwarding his science, Mason in 1879 was one of the founders of the Anthropological Society of Washington and for years contributed to its organ, The American Anthropologist. For many years he was anthropological editor of the American Naturalist and the Standard Dictionary. His knowledge of American Indian nomenclature gave him a place on the U. S. Board of Geographic names, on which he served eighteen years. ... Of medium height, with pleasant features, gray eyes, wavy gray hair and beard, he had a most attractive manner inspiring confidence. His influence in anthropological science is regarded as firmly established. He married in 1862 Sarah E. Henderson.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

S. P. LANGLEY, Secretary
G. BROWN GOODE, Assistant Secretary,
in charge of U. S. National Museum

Washington, July 31, 189x

Dear Professor Holmes.

I am now sending off your bopes as directed, saying that they are from the Bureau of Ethnology sent at the suggestion of the great Artist!!!!!

I thank you very much for your kind words about my paper. Of course I have makeup for enlaiging it, but having taken our stand on the canons of experimental science we must hold the position, even though it cost a little patience. I send you a "great circle", which you may authenticate on any map. It is a little singular that it should also form a kind of "Median Line" or Spinal cord

to the civilization of our continent be-
fore the coming of the whites, with centres,
or ganglia of cultural impulse spreading
their influence on either side. If you come
upon anything that strikes you put your name
to it and let me use it.

"I saw that your name was asso-
ciated with the terrible Knox fire and still
hope that some one else than you was the
unfortunate one. When you get on your
feet I want to commune with you on
the notion of an association of Quakers.

Yours very truly

O. Mason

# PROFESSOR OTIS T. MASON.

The Department of Anthropology met with a serious loss in the death of Professor Otis T. Mason who died November 5, 1908. Professor Mason was a man of much distinction in the field of Anthropology in which he had labored faithfully for many years. He was endowed with a most charming personality and was loved by all with whom he came in contact and especially those who required a helping hand. His achievements in the field of science are recorded in almost numberless publications official and otherwise.

Mason

1751 P Street.

Dear Professor Holmes.

I send you my sympathies in your illness. You are the kind friend who walked down N. H. avenue three yrs ago, bringing me flowers and good wishes. Instead of worrying about your headaches, imagine that I am the sufferer and that you are still the good angel. We had a meeting today and seem to be twice as good as usual to get you well and keep you from worrying. All

Blank Page Digitally Inserted

My family join me this
expression of good cheer
Ever Sincerely Yours.

O. F. Mason

January twenty first
1861.

Dr. Walter Hough.

Selected Pieces from Museum Collections

Photographic

1926

Dr. Walter Hough, curator of ethnology, United States National Museum, has traveled extensively among remote and little known peoples of this continent. Dr. Hough first brought to the attention of the public the methods of making fire with sticks, which he learned from the Indians. He is holding an Alaskan fire bow, with which he can create a spark in a few seconds. This "trick" has been included in the training of the Boy Scouts. Dr. Hough is also the instructor for the Girl Scouts of Washington in their woodcraft work.

HOUGH, Walter. West Va. Nat. Mus.

| Date | Designation | Salary | Memoranda. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 1886 | Copyist | $30. p.m. | |
| Jul 1886 | " | 40. " | |
| Mch 1887 | Aid | 50. " | |
| Oct 1888 | " | 58.33 " | |
| Jul 1889 | " | 65. " | |
| Jul 1891 | " | 83.33 " | |
| Oct 1894 | Asst.Curator Div. Ethnol | 125. " | |
| Jull 1900 | " " | 133.33 " | |
| Jun 5 1903 | Acting H.C.A. | 200. | 3 mos. |
| Sep16 1903 | Asst.Curator | 133.33 | |
| Jul 1 1906 | " " | 1720. per annum | |
| Jul 1 1907 | " " | 1800. " | " |
| Nov 16 1908 | Acting H.C.A. | 2400. " | " |
| Jan 1 1910 | Curator | 2400. " | " |

# WALTER HOUGH

Head Curator of Anthropology

Born at Morgantown, West Virginia, April 23, 1859. Graduate of West Virginia University (Phi Beta Kappa, 1914). Degrees: A.B. 1883; A.M. 1884 and Ph D. 1894. Appointed Aid in the U. S. National Museum 1886-94. Assistant Curator, Division of Ethnology 1896-1910. Curator Division of Ethnology since 1910. Head Curator of Anthropology since 1922. Dr. Hough is an Ex-President of the American Anthropological Association, Ex-President of the Anthropological Society of Washington and an Ex-Vice-President of the American Association for Advancement of Science, is also a member of the Cosmos Club, Washington Academy of Science and various scientific organizations.

Dr. Hough died Sept. 20, 1935

HOUGH, Walter, anthropologist; b. Morgantown, W. Va., Apr. 23, 1859; s. Lycurgus Stephen and Annie (Fairchild) H.; A.B., W. Va. U., 1883, A.M., 1884, Ph.D., 1894; M. Jennie Myrtle Zuck, of Holbrook, Ariz., Dec. 29, 1897. Aid, 1886-94, asst. curator div. Ethnology, 1896-1910, curator of ethnology, 1910,--, U.S. National Museum. Member U.S.Commission to Columbian Historical Exposition, Madrid, 1892-3; accompanied Dr. J. Walter Fewkes (q.v.) on archaeol. expdns. to Ariz, 1896-7; extensive explorations in Southwest, 1901,1904,1905. Knight Order of Isabella, Spain, 1893; corr. mem. Soc. of Anthropology of Paris, anthrop. Geog. Soc., Sweden; mem. Anthrop. Soc. Wash. (sec 1901, pres. 1908); fellow A.A.A.S. (v.-p. sect. anthropology, 1904); mem.S.A.R. Club: Cosmos. Has written 35 scientific papers relating to ethnology. Home 1509 Lamont St., N. W. Office: U.S. Nat. Museum, Washington D.C.

# DR. WALTER HOUGH DIES AT AGE OF 76

## Anthropologist, Since 1886 With Smithsonian, Ill Short Time.

Dr. Walter Hough, head curator of anthropology, National Museum, and internationally known as an anthropologist, died early today at his home, 1332 Farragut street, after a short illness. He was 76 years old.

Dr. Hough had been on sick leave for the past 10 days, according to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Death came at 1:30 a.m., with Mrs. Hough at the bedside.

Shocked by the death of his colleague, Dr. Wetmore declared the world of science loses one of its outstanding figures. "He had an amazing fund of information in the field of anthropology," Dr. Wetmore said, "and a remarkable memory for such data."

Funeral services will be held Monday at 10 a.m. at Hines' funeral establishment, 2901 Fourteenth street.

**Long With Smithsonian.**

Dr. Hough had been with the Smithsonian Institution since 1886, during which time he had contributed liberally to the world's knowledge of the races of man. He was the author of several books on the American Indian and of numerous papers on ethnology and archeology. He had conducted repeated explorations in the American Southwest and in Mexico for the purpose of archeological and ethnological research.

A native of Morgantown, W. Va., Dr. Hough came of Revolutionary War stock. He was educated at West Virginia University, from which he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1894, and at other schools. In connection with his hobby of water colors he attended the Corcoran School of Art here.

He had been a resident of Washington for nearly half a century.

**Headed Scientific Groups.**

He was a member of the following organizations: The American Anthropological Association, of which he was a past president; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a vice president; the Anthropological Society of Paris, the Anthropological Society of Washington, of which he served twice as president; the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Museums Association, the International Society of American Artists, the Cosmos Club, the Archeological Society of Washington, the Washington Water Color Club, the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association, Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of Isabella of Spain, of which he was a knight.

**HOUGH, DR. WALTER.** Peacefully, on Friday, September 20, 1935, at his residence, 1332 Farragut st. n.w., Dr. WALTER HOUGH, beloved husband of Myrtle Z. Hough and father of A. F. and F. Z Hough and Mrs. Hillory A. Tolson. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st n.w., on Monday, September 23, at 10 a.m. Interment private. 22

THE EVENING STAR,

SEPTEMBER 20, 1935.

Thomas Wilson

Holland Pass

Negative No. 15933

# THOMAS WILSON

Curator of Prehistoric Archaeology.

Born at New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1832. Educated in the public and private schools. LL. D., National University. Married Virginia M. Robinson October 4, 1872. Practiced law 25 years. Was United States Consul of Ghent, Nantes, Nice, 1881-7. Appointed Curator of Prehistoric Archaeology, U. S. National Museum 1887-1902. Member Societies of Anthropology, Washington, Paris, London and Brussels. Author of many publications on archeology. Died in Washington, D. C., May 4, 1902. Biographical sketch in American Anthropologist, Volume 4, No. 2, 1902.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

# UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

June 11. 1898

## MEMORANDUM.

My Dear Mr Holmes:

I write to congratulate you upon your success in gaining the Loubat prize as we see in the current newspapers. Such recognitions are done compensation for long study & hard labor, and reconcile one to the performance of difficult tasks. Truly yours friend & well-wisher. Thomas Wilson

Edwin P. Upham

with w Ilsen

With best wishes of

Edwin P. Upham

Died August 7, 1918

Assistant in Archeology

# EDWIN PORTER UPHAM

Aid, Division of Prehistoric Archeology

Born in Weston, Massachusetts, March 6, 1845, the son of Joel and Elizabeth Upham. He received a public school education, and at the age of 19 joined the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment and was with that regiment during the remaining nine months of the Civil War. In 1878 he came to Washington, where he entered the service of the Smithsonian Institution as assistant to Dr. Charles Rau, the noted archeologist. He remained with Dr. Rau until the latter's death, and later became associated with Dr. Thomas Wilson. In 1906 he was made aid in the division of prehistoric archeology, which position he held at the time of his death. His services in the National Museum, always faithful and efficient, extended over the exceptionally long period of 39 years and 8 months. Mr. Upham early developed musical talent, and for a long period was violinist in the Georgetown Orchestra. His proficiency as a musician was applied to the study of the scales of the numerous prehistoric musical instruments in the national collections and formed the basis of several papers by Dr. Wilson He died on August 7, 1918.

# EDWIN PORTER UPHAM

## In Memoriam

The members of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum assembled at a meeting in honor of their late colleague, Mr. Edwin Porter Upham, who passed away at his home in Washington August 7, 1918, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the loss of their friend and long-time associate, Mr. Edwin Porter Upham, is deeply felt as a personal loss, and that his death removes one who was longest in point of scientific service in the Museum and whose labors were ever faithful and efficient and notably self-effacing;

Resolved: That the unfailing kindness and gentle courtesy so characteristic of his nature render his memory peculiarly grateful to all of those with whom he was associated;

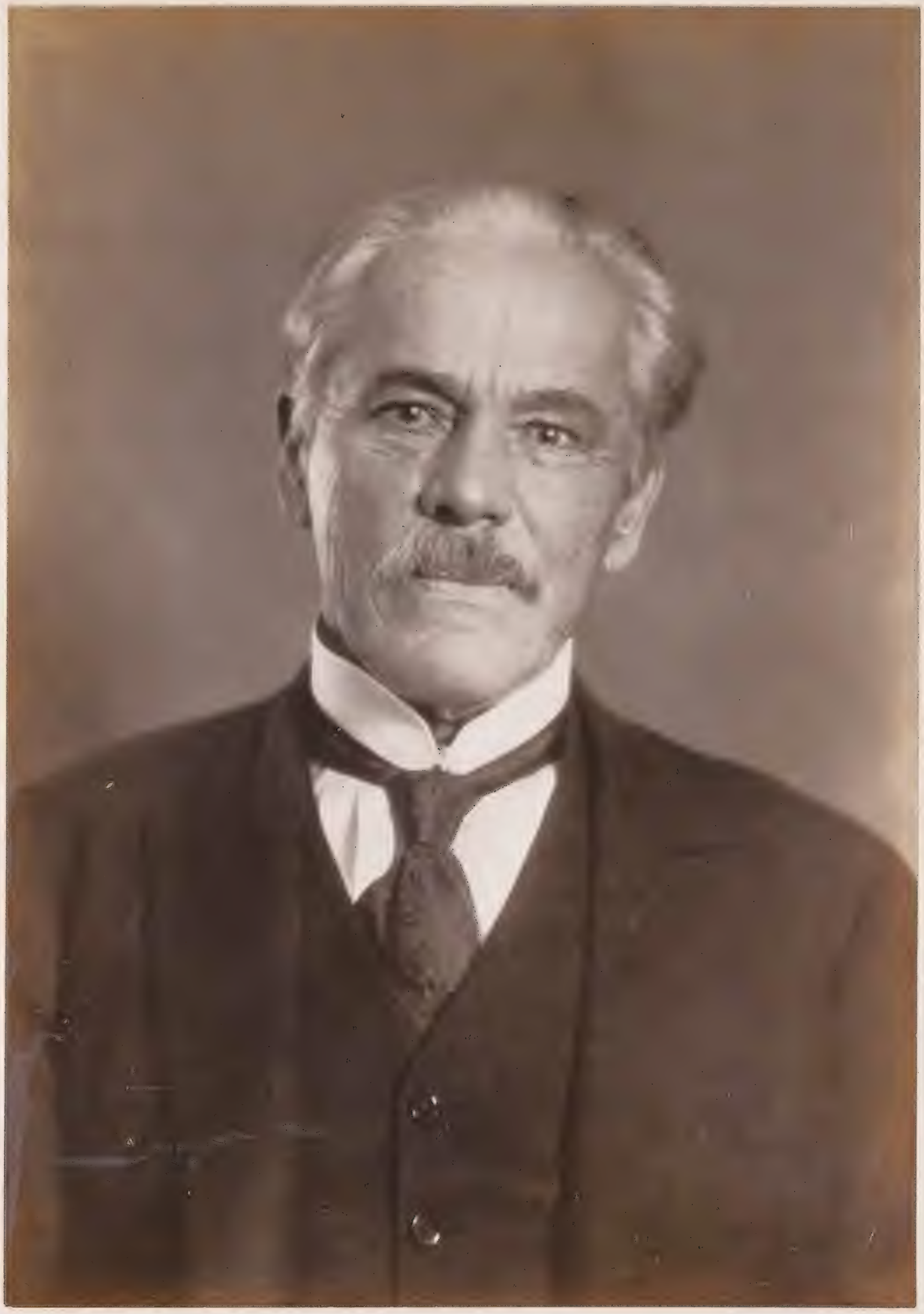
Resolved: That we hereby express our sorrow at his loss and tender our deepest sympathy to his family in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions in his honor be presented to them.

Passed at the meeting
Art Room, Smithsonian
Aug 9 1918. WHH

Edwin Porter Upham, born in Weston, Mass., March 26, 1845. Son of Joel and Elisabeth Upham. Received a public school education, then at the age of 19 he joined the 44th Massachusetts volunteer Regiment and was with them during the last 9 months of the Civil War. Later he took up music. Married in 1877 to Flora L. Ellis, of Weston, Mass. In 1878 he came to Washington, D. C., entering the Smithsonian Institution with Dr. Rau, under Prof. Baird. He also became a member and violinist of the Georgetown Orchestra. He was in the Smithsonian Institution until they moved to the New National Museum. His work was in the department of Prehistoric Archeology, where he remained for 39 years, until his death on August 7, 1918 at 9-45 P. M. He attended the Gunton Temple Presbyterian Church of this city.

Furnished by the family
Aug 8 1918

WPN



Dr. Ales Hrdlicka

HRDLICKA, Ales, anthropologist; b. Humpolec, Bohemia, Mar. 30, 1869; s. Maxmilian and Carolina H.; acad. edn. in Bohemia; M.D., New York Eclectic Coll., 1892, New York Homoe. Coll., 1894; Md. Allopathic State Bd., 1894; carried on investigations among insane and other defective classes, N. Y.State Service, 1894-9; asso. in anthropology, N. Y. State Pathol. Inst. 1896-9; studied in Paris U. and Anthrop. Sch., first half 1896; m. 1896. Tour over European prisons, insane asylums and museums 1896; in charge phys.anthropology of Hyde expdns. for Am. Mus. Natural History, 1898-1903; asst. curator in charge div. phys. anthropology, 1903-10, curator since 1910, U.S. Nat. Mus. Anthrop. expdns.: to Mex., 1898; Southwestern U.S., 1899, 1900, and Mex., 1902, 05; Fla., 1906; Wis., S. D., Wash., Cal., Ariz., 1908; Egypt, the Balkans, Russia, 1909; Argentine, Peru, Panama, Mex., 1910; Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, 1912; Peru, 1913; Minn., 1915; Dakotas, Minn., Fla., 1916; Tenn. Okla., 1917. Mem. bd. mgrs Am. Sch. of Research; judge anthropol. exhibits, St. Louis Exposition 1904; author exhibits phys. anthropology and prehistoric American pathology, San Diego Expn., 1915-16. Asso. Editor Am. Naturalist, 1901-8. Sec. 19th Internat. Congress Americanists, 1915; sec. Sect. I, anthropology, 2d Pan-Am. Scientific Congress, 1915-16; sec. com. on anthropology, Nat. Research Council, 1917--; mem. com. anatomy U.S.N.R.F. Fellow Am. Aaad. Arts and Sciences, A.A.A.S.; member Washington Acad. Sciences Anthrop. (ex-pres), Biol. and Med. socs., Archaeol. Inst.

Retired in March 1941, Died Sept 5, 1943

America (life); corr. mem. Bohemian Ethnological Society, Royal Bohemian Association of Sciences; Bohemian Acad.; tituiary mem. Paris Societe d(Anthropologie; corr. mem. Anthrop. Gesellschaft, Bienna, Soc. des Americanistes, Paris, Soc. Italiana di Antropologia, Florence, Soc. d'Amis d'Hist. Nat. and d(Anthrop., Moscow, Aeademia Nacional de Historia, Colombia, Author of papers and memoirs on the anthropology of the defective classes; on physiol., med. and anthropol observations among Indians; on antiquity of man in N. and S. America and in general; on the osteology of the Indian, Eskimo, the Am. whites and negroes; on anthropology of the Ebyptians; on research work in Peru, Mexico, Asia; on the genesis of the Am. Indian; History of Physical Anthropology in America. Home: 2898 Tilden St. N. W. Address: U.S. Nat. Museum, Washington.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 3, 1932

Professor William H. Holmes
1612 Cedar Hill Drive
Royal Oak, Michigan

My dear Professor Holmes:

I have come back, and miss you, miss you very much. Especially when coming from the lunch each day. Things about your office and room are barren without you, deprived of what constituted the life of them. And those lunch hours were a tonic which there is nothing to replace.

It is a pity that you had to leave -- yet I understand that you have done probably the best that could be done under the circumstances. You will, I hope, find much needed rest and peace and happiness. And if we shall know you are happy it will compensate in a measure for your loss.

I had a rich year again in Alaska, though so laborious that to this moment I can hardly shake hands with anyone, the arms hurt. I wish you could see the things I brought back, though the main part of my collections -- 42 boxes, some of which large -- is still on the road. But the end is not in sight yet. With our limited means I could not do all that was needed and so will have to return. I am now looking for some means, such as a small tractor, which would relieve me of the main drudgery, which is that of the moving of the dirt shell and stones after they have been examined. They tell me that Mr.

Ford's son is manufacturing some such tractor and if so it is quite possible that I may one of these days have to come to your city to see if we could not possibly get a gift of such a contrivance.

There seems to be no change in the Museum, outside of your departure. I see Bartsch occasionally -- he too has not changed.

Sometimes when you have the inclination and strength I hope you will write me a few words.

With best wishes, yours,

R. Hadlich

hh

To W.H. Holmes -
Friend + mentor.
Neil M. Judd
2-17-'23

Name: Judd, Neil M. State: Utah

| Date | Designation | Salary | Memoranda |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jun 20 1911 | Afd | $ 75.p m | Probational |
| Jan 1 1912 | " | 100 " | |
| Jan 1 1914 | 4 mos. leave without pay. | | |
| May 1 1914 | " | 100. p m | Retd.fr furlo' |
| Mar 1 1918 | Asst.Curator | 1800. per annum | |
| Jun 10 1918 | " " | | Furloughed indefinitely, Mil.Sewvice. |
| Jan 1 1919 | " " | | Returned from Military Service. |
| Jan 1 1919 | Curator | 2400. per annum | |

## NEIL M. JUDD

Curator of American Archeology

Born at Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska, October 27, 1887. A.B. University of Utah, 1911, and A.M. George Washington University 1913. Aid in Ethnology, U. S. National Museum 1911-1917. Assistant Curator Anthropology, 1918. Curator of American Archeology since 1919. Is a member of the National Research Council, Washington Academy of Sciences, American Anthropological Association (Treasurer 1916-18), Anthropological Society of Washington (Vice-President 1920-23 and President 1925-27), and the Cosmos Club.

JUDD, Neil Merton, archeologist, born, Cedar Rapids, Boone Co., Nebr., Oct. 27, 1887. Parents, Lucius P. and Phoebe (Cummings) Judd. Colleges, University of Utah (A. B., 1911); George Washington University (A. M. 1913). Activities: School teacher, 1907-8; assistant to Prof. Byron Cummings, in charge of Anthropological expedition in Arizona, and Utah, for University of Utah, 1907, 1908, 1909; assistant to Dr. E. L. Hewett, School of American Archaeology, archaeological expedition in New Mexico, 1910; aid Department of Anthropology, U. S. National Museum, 1911-1917; assistant curator, Division of American Archeology, 1918 - . Assistant to Dr. E. L. Hewett, School of American Archaeology, anthropological investigations in Guatemala, 1914; in charge archeological expeditions for Smithsonian Institution, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Enlisted January 21, 1918 in Aviation Service of the Signal Corps. Associations: Washington Academy of Science 1919; Archaeological Institute of America, 1906-10 (Sec'y Utah Society 1909-10); Fellow A.A.A.S., 1915; Am. Anthrop. Ass'n. 1915, (Treas. 1916-1918); Anthrop. Soc. of Wash., 1915; Arizona Archaeological Society, 1916; National Geographic Society 1908. Home: 1165 Princeton Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 23, 1932.

Prof. W. H. Holmes,
1612 Cedar Hill Drive,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

My dear Professor:

You are absolutely correct, not Washington but Age has me cornered. 'Twas Age that stamped hoof prints on the seat of my trousers and left me fairly gasping for breath. 'Twas knowledge that this mark cannot be erased rather than the blow itself that sent me reeling. But one such shock was quite enough; now I find myself growing nimble of foot as I box with the shadows of the years to come.

There is, of course, no excuse for my having so long neglected your delightful letter of mid-October. I found it upon my return from two pleasant weeks in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York - two weeks of reveling amid the most gorgeous autumn colors I have ever seen. New Hampshire hills and valleys were a veritable Joseph's coat of gold, yellow, red and brilliant crimson. Never in all my wanderings have I witnessed such indescribable beauty, such lavish use of nature's brushes.

It is good to know that you have not been able to resist the autumn of your present surroundings and that you have again taken up your brushes and paint box. You say that you wish you were "a painter of ability and courage." I know of none with greater courage; few with more ability. And I venture to guess that the sketches you have made from your window far surpass your own estimate of them. I wish you would paint one for me - one showing the cool violet of autumn settling down upon a Michigan landscape. Although you have generously given me two or three of your sketches in the past, I am selfish enough to beg for just one more.

As you may well guess, the recent election has left official Washington much disturbed. Among administrative offices of the various departments, I detect a marked uncertainty. Government red tape binds us tighter and tighter. Administrative officers are forced more than ever before to seek a tortuous way through the maze of rules and regulations, handicapping their every endeavor. I am credibly informed that for weeks past the New York Tammany crowd has maintained a local office and is prospecting the various departments for berths for their followers. It is anticipated that March 4th

may witness a considerable turnover in Federal personnel and a vigorous attempt to set aside the protective provisions of the Civil Service. Except for these increasing uncertainties, our city merely marches along in step with the passing of another year. Among others our old friend, Marcus Benjamin, passed over the Great Divide late in October, as you doubtless have already learned from others.

Bartsch and Stirling are to leave in January for a three months' cruise of the Lesser Antilles as guests on a large, private yacht. Bartsch will be dredging for deep sea fish, so I understand, while Stirling will confine his energies to an endeavor to learn something of the few surviving and heretofore neglected Arawaks. This is the raisin in our daily bread, so to speak; the rest of us are chained to our respective treadmills. Among other annoyances, the Smithsonian has been allotted a mere closet in the proposed Government exhibits at the Chicago Century Progress Exposition next year and we have been striving to fit suitable exhibits in a too restricted space. With only one flat table case at our disposal, Dr. Hough and I have decided upon a display which will emphasize recent progress in solving the riddle of Alaskan archeology - a display which will emphasize the work of Collins and Hrdlicka.

All about the office join me in sending you good wishes. We trust you continue to enjoy your accustomed health and that from your castle on Oak Hill you will find occasion to send a message from time to time to those of us who seek to carry on your work.

With warm personal regards and deep affection,

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Neil M Judd

George L. Maynard.

# GEORGE C. MAYNARD

Curator, Mechanical Technology

Although a member of a well known Massachusetts family, Mr. Maynard was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1839. He came to Washington in the early days of the Civil War as an expert with the military telegraph. He was with the Signal Corps of the Army for several years following the war, afterward opening an office and electrical supply store on New York Avenue.

He was connected with the National Museum for twenty-five years, at first in collecting and arranging an electrical exhibit. Later he was made Curator of the Department of Mechanical Technology. His last important accomplishment was the hanging for display in the Museum of the original Langley flying machine. He was also an authority on firearms. He was prominently connected with the development of the telephone in Washington and opened the first telephone exchange here in Washington with only 20 subscribers.

He was a member of the Cosmos Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Old Timers' Telegraph Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, and local scientific bodies.

He died July 28, 1918 following an illness of four months.

Resolutions on the death of George Colton Maynard
By his Associates in the Smithsonian Institution.
July 29, 1918.

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Whereas, the officers and employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches have learned with unfeigned sorrow of the death on Sunday, July 28, 1918, of their colleague, George Colton Maynard, Curator of Mechanical Technology in the U. S. National Museum, therefore be it resolved:

That the Smithsonian Institution has lost an experienced and faithful officer whose exceptional abilities have been of the highest importance in the development of the branch of applied science to which the later years of his life were devoted;

That the art of transmitting information through the medium of the electric telegraph and telephone has lost one of its ablest workers and one who has contributed most effectively to the history of these branches and to the preservation of the material evidences of the various steps which have led from the simplest beginnings to the marvelous achievements of the present day;

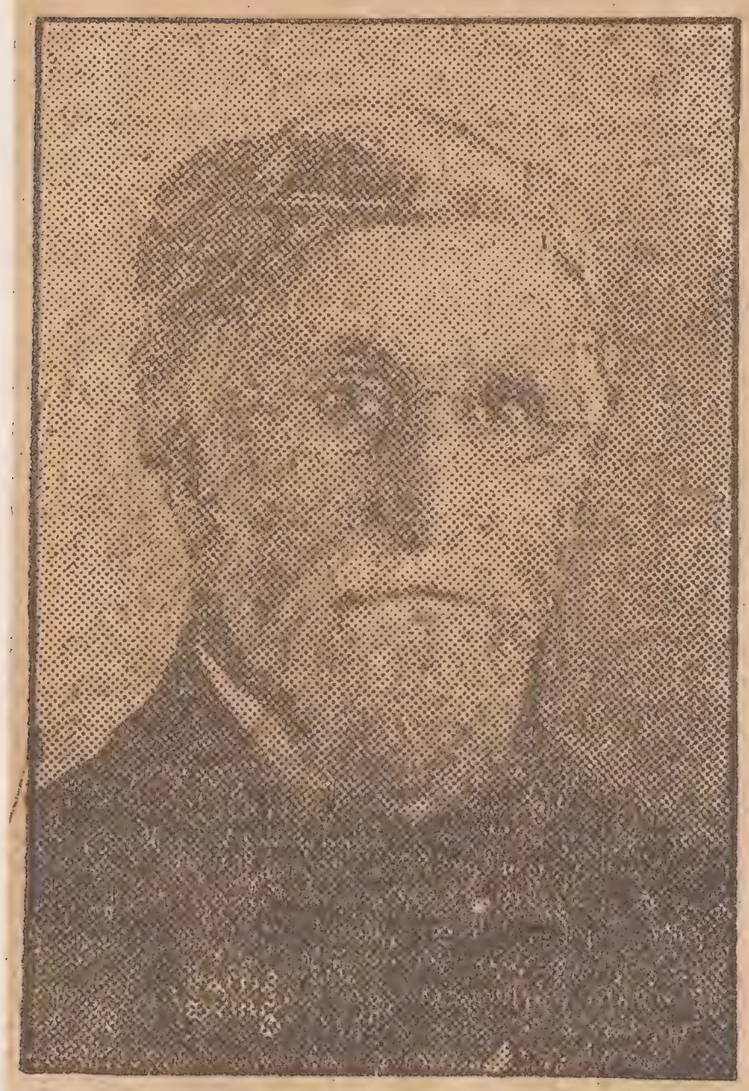
That we, his associates, mourn the loss of a colleague whose place in our midst will be difficult to fill and one who is endeared to all of us by long years of intimate association in the Smithsonian Institution;

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late associate.

1918
THE EVENING STAR
MONDAY, JULY 29, 19

# G. C. MAYNARD DIES AT HOME IN THIS CITY

## Expert in Military Telegraphy, Who Came to Washington Early in Civil War.



GEORGE C. MAYNARD.

George Colton Maynard, a resident of Washington since the beginning of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 1475 Columbia road, following an illness of four months.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at his late residence. Interment will be at Rockville, Md.

Mr. Maynard was seventy-eight years of age. He suffered a stroke of paralysis four months ago and never fully recovered. He was prominently connected with the development of the telephone in Washington and opened the first telephone exchange here, with only twenty subscribers.

### Was Born in Michigan.

Although a member of a well known Massachusetts family, Mr. Maynard was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1839. He came to Washington in the early days of the civil war as an expert with the military telegraph. He was with the Signal Corps of the Army for several years following the war, afterward opening an office and electrical supply store on New York avenue.

For the past twenty-five years Mr. Maynard had been connected with the National Museum, at first in collecting and arranging an electrical exhibit. He later was made curator of the department of mechanical technology.

His last important accomplishment was the hanging for display in the museum of the original Langley flying machine.

### Authority on Firearms.

Mr. Maynard also was an authority on firearms. He was a member of the Cosmos Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was governor at one time; of the Old Timers' Telegraph Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Michigan State Society and of local scientific bodies.

He is survived by his wife, Lucy Warner Maynard, and two sons, Henry Warner Maynard of Cleveland and George Maudsley Maynard of Washington.

BY L. W. MAYNARD.

PROBABLY the most intimate and interesting history to be found of the early days of the telephone and its first use in the National Capital is contained in the journals and biographical notes of the late George Colton Maynard, electrical engineer, and for more than 30 years curator of the division of mechanical technology of the National Museum. Viewed in the light of the amazing development of this now every-day necessity, Mr. Maynard's record of his intimate association with the pioneer days of the telephone here holds an almost romantic interest for the present day.

It was during the lifetime of this technical scientist also that the railroad, the telegraph, phonograph, automobile, airplane and radio either came into being or grew from infancy. In his work as curator in the National Museum, as well as in his engineering profession, probably no man of this great inventive era was so closely associated with so many of these inventions as Mr. Maynard.

It was in the week of his birth, in October, 1839, that the railroad, on its way across the continent, reached Mr. Maynard's native town of Ann Arbor, Mich. The first step in a career which was to lead to his close association with the pioneer days of the telephone was taken by Mr. Maynard when he learned telegraphy at the key of an instrument in the corner of his uncle's "general store," which served as the Ann Arbor telegraph office. Study and practice of chemisty and pharmacy also occupied his earlier years until he came to Washington, in 1864, to enter the United States Military Telegraph Corps.

In his later connection with the development of telegraphy, Mr. Maynard was chief operator of the Western Union offices here from 1867 to 1870. In the latter year he left that position to enter the Army Signal Office to aid in organizing and operating the system of telegraphic weather reporting. In addition to superintending the fitting up of the Signal telegraph office, directing the telegraphic work of the weather observers and instructing the signal men in telegraphy, he made extensive tours of inspection through the Northern States and to the Pacific Coast.

Leaving the Signal Office in 1872, Mr. Maynard established a private business here for the construction of telegraph lines and the selling and installation of electrical apparatus of all kinds, including the first storage batteries.

In 1873 Mr. Maynard installed a telegraph system connecting the United States Capitol with the various executive departments of the Government here, and the following year constructed a 25-mile telegraph line for the Washington Police Department, connecting 14 offices, which he equipped with magneto dial instruments.

It was in 1877, with the telephone then in its infancy, that Mr. Maynard turned his attention chiefly to the pioneer development of this new invention. But the extracts from his journal from 1877 to 1879 tell the interesting story of his close association with this work:

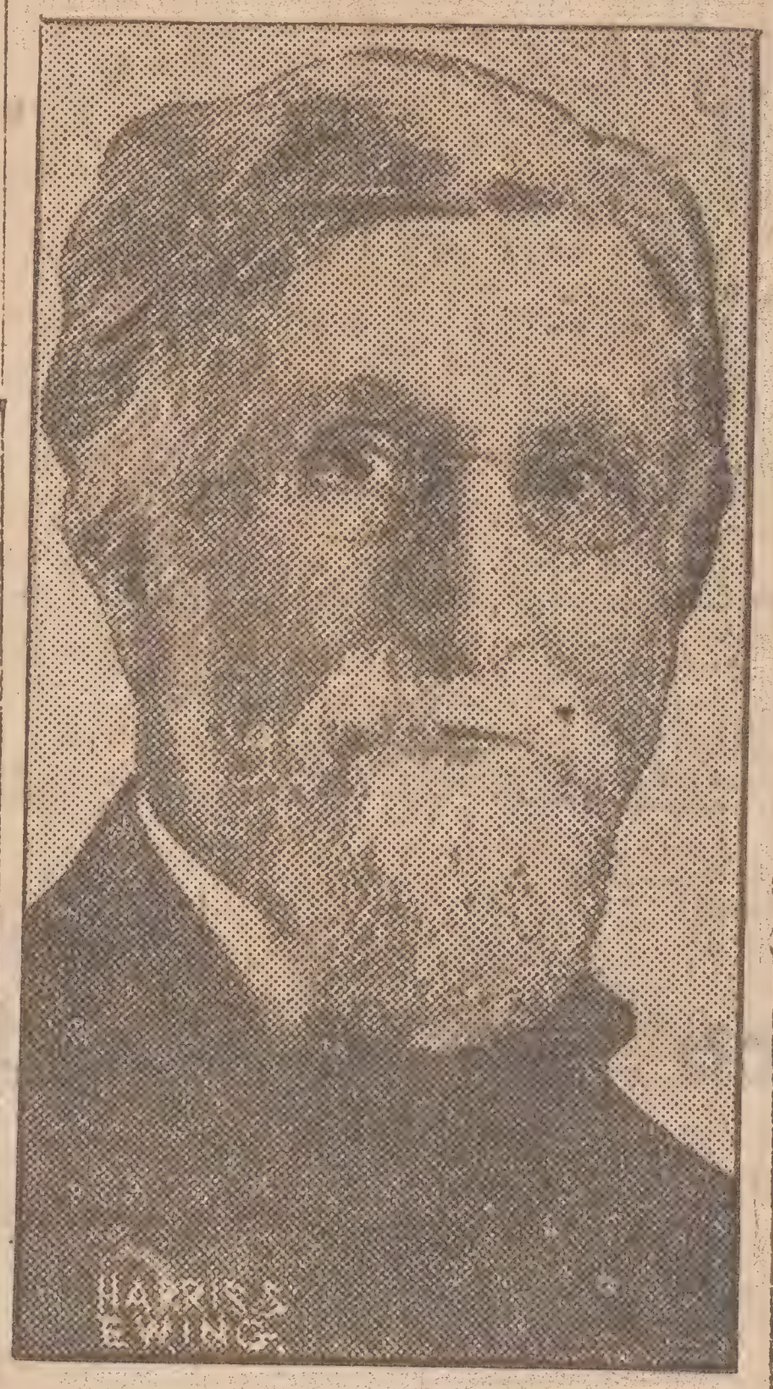
1877—January 9—Prof. Bell called to borrow batteries. I sent five cells, Eagles battery, to his rooms at 711 Fourteenth street. I went over in the evening to see his telephones.

January 11—Green made boxes for Prof. Bell's instruments. Prof. Bell called at 3 o'clock and brought his telephones and put them in the boxes which Green had made. I took one to the War Department and worked it with Prof. Bell, who remained at my office.

January 12—Prof. Bell and Mr. Gardiner Hubbard called at the office at 10 o'clock. Prof. Bell came to the office at 4 o'clock and arranged his telephones in a circuit between my office and the War Department and at 5 he had a number of visitors at my office to see them. Worked until 7 o'clock.

January 23—Mr. Hubbard called. Went to his house at 9:30 and he sent the telephones to my office for another trial. Arranged to test them at the State Department. At 5 o'clock I went there with Mrs. Hubbard and Gen. Burt. Gen. Eckert and others were at my office and we worked until 7:30 p.m. Trial was not very satisfactory.

January 24—Went to Mr. Hubbard's several times. In the evening arranged to try the telephones on a wire




GEORGE COLTON MAYNARD.

to Gardiner's house. Tested them with Joe and at 4 o'clock Mrs. Hubbard came in to try them. At 5 o'clock Gen. Eckert and Mr. Hubbard, with several friends, came in. On this occasion Mrs. Hubbard did the talking at Mr. Gardiner's house while I managed the instruments at the office, and the experiment was quite a success.

January 25—Made some experiments on the Gardiner line. Called on Mr Hubbard in reference to the matter.

January 26—Sent the telephone to Mr. Hubbard's room. At this time I was called to Mississippi and was out of town until February 19.

April 9—Attended telephone concert at Lincoln Hall. This concert was given by Elisha Gray of Chicago, who exhibited his harmonic system on a telegraph wire running to Philadelphia. The machine gave out noises said to be made by a cornet in that city, playing an announced tune. Persons in the audience with a very vivid imagination may have recognized the tune.

April 18—In the morning called at Painter's, where I met Edison and Bachelor with the phonograph.

Spent most of the afternoon at the Smithsonian, where the Academy of Sciences was in session. Edison exhibited his phonograph, with Prof. Barker to talk for him, and the latter exhibited some Edison telephones on the Philadelphia line. * * * The instruments were worked on Western Union lines leading to Philadelphia. Prof. Barker explained the exhibition of working on such a long circuit as something never before accomplished. and impossible with any other than the Edison instruments. Long before this I had tried the Bell magneto instruments on an Atlantic and Pacific wire between Washington and Philadelphia, W. D. Sargent being at the other end, and although the wire used was in very poor condition the experiment was successful.

September 7—Burnet Nevius came to work a month. (Stayed many years.)

September 22—Called on Gardiner Hubbard and arranged for agency of telephones.

September 27—At Capitol in the morning, testing telephones. In the evening Green at the office with his sisters to experiment with telephones.

September 28—Went to Berliner's on Sixth street to see telephones.

October 2—Put up telephones at Post Office Department.

October 5—At the Smithsonian. Put up telephones and tried them with Prof. Henry. This experiment was made on an office wire from Prof. Henry's office in the eastern part of the building to the mineral room at the western end. Prof. Henry was in his office and I in the mineral room, no other person being present. The instruments used were the early mahogany case telephones. We carried on conversation for about half an hour with very little difficulty. Prof. Henry was exceedingly interested and pleased and regarded the successful working of the instruments as most remarkable. He frequently used the word "marvelous" to express his astonishment.

October 8—At White House, arranging with Rogers about telephones.

October 9—Men running wire from the White House to the Treasury all the morning.

October 12—Tested telephones on navy yard line. Went to Painter's house to test telephones on music box.

October 13—Saw Secretaries Blaine and Chandler at Painter's at breakfast. At 10 o'clock went with Miss Hamilton to navy yard to test telephones for the Secretary of the Navy. This was a telegraph line connecting the Secretary's office in the Navy Department and the navy yard, and there was a branch from this line connected at the corner of Fourteenth and G streets and running into my office, where it was grounded. At this

GEORGE COLTON MAYNARD'S ASSOCIATION WITH PIONEER PERIOD OF THIS GREAT INVENTION VIVIDLY SHOWN IN DAY-BY-DAY ENTRIES IN HIS CAREFULLY PRESERVED PAPERS - NATIONAL MUSEUM OFFICIAL VIEWED SUBJECT THROUGH EYES OF A MECHANICAL EXPERT.

ONE OF THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE "SPEAKING TELEPHONE OF PROF. ALEX GRAHAM BELL." A NOTE WITH THE PICTURES ANNOUNCED THAT "NO SKILL WAS REQUIRED TO USE THE TELEPHONE; ONLY THE VOICE OF ORDINARY CONVERSATION AND ATTENTIVE LISTENING WAS REQUIRED."

time it was thought that telephones would work over any kind of a circuit, and that putting on such branches and grounding them would not affect the operation over the main lines. This was afterward proved to be erroneous, and these early experiments were not as satisfactory as they would have been over a straight line. On this occasion Miss Hamilton sang for the entertainment of the party in the office of the Secretary, and conversation was held between the three points where telephones were located.

October 15—At 9:15 a.m. to Treasury to see Kimball about life-saving stations. At 10 to W. E. Chandler's and Blaine's. At 10:30 to White House to explain about telephones. Congress convened today.

October 16—In the afternoon put telephones in White House and Treasury Department.

October 20—Tested telephones between the War Department and the arsenal. This was over an old telegraph line, and a branch line from my office at Fourteenth and G streets was conected to it, the same as in the navy yard experiment. On this occasion Miss Hamilton sang at my office.

October 22—In the evening Dr. Woodworth with some friends came to see the telephone. Prior to this time I had run a wire from my office on the ground floor at 1423 G street to a front third-story room in the same building, which was used as an exhibition line whenever people came in to see the telephones.

October 25—Jay Gould came to the office to see telephones.

October 27—Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard called in the afternoon and in the eveing they came again to hear Painter's music box. They have come down from Boston to spend the Winter.

November 11—For two weeks have been very busy with telephones. Today have been at the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph office to test telephones.

November 16—Attended the Edison telephone concert at the Congregational Church. This was an exhibi-

tion of Edison's chalk cylinder machine.

November 17—Running wires at Secretary Sherman's house. This was a wire from the Treasury Department, terminating at the office of the captain of the watch, to the Secretary's house on K street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

November 19—Went to Baltimore to put up some telephone wires for a Catholic fair at the Masonic Temple. This was under an arrangement with the Baltimore News.

November 20—Built a line from the Maryland Agricultural College to the College Station on the Baltimore & Ohio road, and on the 21st put the telephone wires on this line.

November 22—Tested telephones for the Secretary of the Treasury in the evening. This test was made on the line built the 17th, and was for the purpose of showing Secretary Sherman how to work the instrument.

November 24—Telephone exhibition from my office to the Navy Department, Kauffman sang.

November 27—Put up telephones at Navy and Interior Departments.

Deceinber 16—Have been very busy with telephones. Mr. Sanders of Boston and Mr. Cheever of New York were here last night. Mr. Sanders is the treasurer of the Bell Telephone Co., and about this time was very much in need of money. For a long time after the business was started the company required advanced payments on all telephones delivered to agents, and was anxious to collect rentals as fast as possible. I frequently advanced money of my own when I had none belonging to the Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. Charles A. Cheever was agent for the company in New York. I had had correspondence with him, and one day last week had a telephone call from him at Mr. Hubbard's room, then on I street near Fourteenth. Mr. Cheever said he would soon be at my office. Shortly afterward a carriage stopped at the door and a gentleman got out, took up something in his arms and came in. That "something" was Mr. Cheever, who was placed in a chair by his companion. He at once proceeded to talk telephone business and my embarrasment at his appearance quickly passed away. I have since learned that when a small child he was let fall by a nurse and so badly injured that his lower limbs had never grown and his whole body was deformed and stunted, except his arms and his head. But he had all the vigor and force of a thoroughly intelligent business man.

December 17—Dr. Richmond at the office with his telephone. I believe Dr. Richmond came from Lansing, Mich. The principal feature of his transmitter was a tube of water with two platinum points coming quite near together in the liquid.

December 20—Started telephones between the White House and the State Department.

1878—November 17—Have been organizing telpehone exchange business under an arrangement with W. H. Barnard, who represented H. D. Cooke, jr. Engaged an office in the top of Evans' new building on New York avenue. Running wires, etc. Warren Choate canvassing for subscribers. Mr. Hubbard in city, living at 904 Fourteenth street. Mr. Bell arrived yesterday. On the evening of November 12 went to Philadelphia and spent the 13th with Cornish and Sargent, examining their exchange.

December 22—Placed telephones in Garfield's house, at Thirteenth and I streets. Connected them with the telephone line running from the Treasury to the house of Col. Irish in Le Droit Park. This line was looped into my office and frequently used to communicate with the people at Garfield's house. Prof. Bell in the city for the Winter.

December 29—Getting exchange office fitted up, running wires, etc. On Christmas day fitted up the new police telephone office, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-Half street, and the next day moved their instruments over there.

1879—No notes in journal since last date. Started exchange about the 1st of January and making good headway. Have four operators in the office and two in the Capitol office. On the 1st of January moved my office into Dearing's building, 1413 G street.

March 23—Telephones extending rapidly.

June 1—Took charge of the A. D. Telegraph Co. as superintendent.

July 4—Went to Chicago to attend a convention of the American District Telegraph Co.

July 19—Western Union Telegraph trying to make lively opposition to telephone business.

October 15—Went to New York, principally to meet Mr. Vail. Met him on the 16th and 17th and talked over plans for putting a stop to the Western Union opposition in Washington.

October 28—Went to Boston, where I made a supplementary contract with the Bell Telephone Co.

November 20—Arranging to organize a company to run the exchange and take the Western Union business. Mr. Hubbard in town.

December 1—The National Capital Telephone Co. was organized.

Later statement by Mr. Maynard concerning the establishment of the telephone exchange in Washington:

The commencement of a central office system in Washington was in December, 1878, when a 24-wire peg-switch was put up in a first-floor room at 1423 G street northwest, and six wires conected to it. Several of the wires were the two sides of private lines looped into the switch, and on these wires there were at first no call bells or other signaling apparatus. On the other wires magneto bells were kept in circuit. One operator did nearly all the switching, etc., while the other was at the location designated.

This arrangement was continued until some time in January, 1879, when the permanent central office was established on the fifth floor of the Evans Building, 1420 New York avenue. The peg-switch was moved to the new office and used in connection with some annunciators made by Davis & Watts of Baltimore. About the same time a Williams 28-drop annunciator and a 28-wire switchboard were put in use. The Williams system was added to from time to time as the number of wires increased, with various modifications as the necessities of the business required.

For a short time a small number of relays were used on some of the wires, but this practice was soon abandoned. In March, 1879, the use of the peg-switch was discontinued and the Williams spring-jack and crossbar switchboard, fitted with annuncfators, one for each line, was substituted. This system, I understand, is still in use.

I retained active charge of the exchange until March, 1881.

(Signed) GEORGE C. MAYNARD.

Washington, D. C.,
February 16, 1884.

It will seem strange to this genera-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

(Continued from Third Page.)

tion that the telephone ever had to be advertised, or its working explained.

**Advertising the Telephone Exchange, 1879.**

"The telephone, which a year ago was a great wonder, is now too well known to need description, and has become indispensable in all branches of business. Hundreds of them are in use in the city."

"Please understand that you can talk with your friend and no one can overhear your conversation."

"The office is never closed and subscribers may use the telephones as often as desired at any hour of the day or night for not more than three minutes at any one time."

"The simplicity and wonderful efficiency of the telephone exchange system make it worth ten times its cost."

"Send in your names at once. A list of subscribers will soon be published."

**Rates.**

For signal bell and two telephones, $46 a year, or $12.50 a quarter.

For signal bell and one telephone, $36 a year, or $10 a quarter.

**Extracts From Testimonials.**

Dr. Gallaudet, Kendall Green: "The greatest possible convenience, more than fulfilling our expectations."

Johnson Bros., coal and wood merchants: "Indispensable in our business."

Dr. Baxter: "The perfect freedom with which conversation is carried on is astonishing."

T. L. Holbrook: "It enables me to perform more than double duty with ease."

W. K. Rogers, Executive Mansion: "At all times, regardless of any change of weather, it has given entire satisfaction."

Saks & Co., clothiers: "We would not be without it for double its cost."

General Superintendent, railway mail service: "It has already saved us ten times the amount of expense. I cannot speak too strongly in its favor."

U. H. Painter, correspondent: "I would not be without it for a hundred times its cost."

Chief, foreign intercourse division, Treasury Department: "It is the fleetest and most valuable messenger that I have ever had."

After leaving the telephone exchange Mr. Maynard went to the United States National Museum as assistant curator of the division of mechanical technology. On the death of Prof. Watkins, curator, he took his place, and the rest of his life, more than 30 years, was spent in the congenial occupation of gathering historical mechanical exhibits and writing about them. He became an authority on firearms, ancient and modern, and was frequently consulted by collectors. His interest in arms had early been aroused by the invention of the Maynard rifle by his cousin, Dr. Edward Maynard. His published papers included: "The Morse Telegraph," "History of the Invention and Development of the Telephone," "The Electrical Collections in the Smithsonian and National Museum," "An Important Telephone Suit," "Historical Firearms," "Development of Small Arms," "Revolving Firearms," "Historical Sketches of the Time-keeping Collection," "Historical Sketches of Talking Machines," "Historical Sketches of Flying Machines," "Outline History of the Sailing Craft of the World," "Story of the Alaskan Telegraph from Its Inception in 1865 to Its Successful Working in 1904" and a sketch of Gardiner Greene Hubbard.

In preparation was "An Account of the First Operation of the Steam Railroad in the United States by the Delaware & Hudson at Honesdale, Pa., in 1829." A large mass of papers had been collected and arranged, and the paper was nearly completed.

Mr. Maynard was an electrical engineer and a charter member of the Society of Electrical Engineers in the United States, also a member of the London Society, a founder of the United States Military Telegraph Society, member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, (governor) Anthropological Society, Philosophical Society and the Cosmos Club.

In a sketch written by the historian of the Sons of the American Revolution he is described as "looking and carrying the part of an intellectual, distinguished, refined personality."

## Probably Worth It.

Rastus: "Wanna buy a mule, Sam?"

Sam: "What ails de mule?"

Rastus: "Nothin'."

Sam: "Den what yo' want to sell him for?"

Rastus: "Nothin'."

Sam: "I'll take him."

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Halton Woods, Friday, Aug. 8 /9

Dear Old Friend;-

I will begin the day with a note to you. Am glad I learned to use a typewriter when I was young, as I now find it easier than to use a pen.

Well, I am disappointed not to get you out here this week, but I do think you may be better off on "the beaten track" as you say. The nights are very comfortable but it does get hot here when the sun beats down on us. And no electric fans! Did we ever before have such long-contiued high temperature and terrible drought. Do you suppose it may be ., as some one has guessed, that all these radio waves that fill the air disperse the clouds and prevent rain falling?

What wonderful things have come to pass in our day! And Radio the most wonderful of all. We have a fine Radiola, (a gift) an George has got forty-four different stations on it, from all over the land, and across the ocean. Communication with Heaven would hardly seem more miraculous. Well, "Faith, Hope and Love" keep us serene and ready for whatever comes.

I am so thankful for the quiet and peace of this dear home, where I can get up at dawn and have breakfast out of doors, looking off over the Maryland hills, as we do from our new cottage. As soon as rain and coolness come again I hope to get you out here. I want your advice on the Biography I am working at, and I hope also that you will enjoy the beauty, quiet and freedom as you have in other days.

Faithfully Yours,
Lucy Warner Maynard.

Ruel P. Tolman

1918

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

11/13/28

Dear Dr Holmes

I feel highly honored by your request for a portrait of myself to be placed in among your near associates.

Then enclosed was taken about ten years ago.

Yours very truly

R P Tolman

Star Nov 1954

# Ruel Pardee Tolman, Smithsonian's Former Director of Fine Arts

Ruel Pardee Tolman, 76, former director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, died Tuesday at the Washington Sanitarium in Takoma Park, Md. He had been ill for a year and a half.

Mr. Tolman lived with his wife, Mrs. Nelly McKenzie Tolman, at 3451 Mount Pleasant street N.W.

A native of Brookfield, Vt., Mr. Tolman started his career in art shortly after he was graduated from the University of California in 1902. He was a student at the Corcoran Art Gallery school here from 1902 until 1905 and taught classes there from 1906 until 1918.

Mr. Tolman became curator of graphic arts at the Smithsonian in 1918 and was acting director for several years before succeeding to that post in 1946.

He was well known throughout art circles in the District and was a nationally recognized painter of miniatures. Among his works are 26 miniature portraits of American Presidents and Governors. He was the founder and president of the Minature Painters, Sculpturers and Gravers Society, of Washington.

A book he wrote, entitled "Malbone," is scheduled for publication next month by the New York Historical Society.

Besides his widow he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Sarah T. Kemper of 1301 South Taylor street, Arlington.

His body is at the Hines funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street N.W. Burial will be private.

—Harris-Ewing Photo.

**RUEL T. TOLMAN.**

RUEL P. TOLMAN

Curator, Division of Graphic Arts

Born in Vermont March 26, 1878. Was appointed Preparator May 15, 1912; made Aid in the Division of Graphic Arts August 23, 1912; promoted to Assistant Curator of that Division and placed in charge, and was appointed Curator of that Division on February 1, 1932. Was appointed Acting Director of the National Gallery of Art July 1, 1932; Acting Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts 1937-46; Director 1946-48; Retired March 31, 1948. Died August 24, 1954.

James S. Goldsmith

POST AUG 4. 1950

# James S. Goldsmith, 87, Dies; On Smithsonian Staff 55 Years

James Shanks Goldsmith, 87, for 55-years a member of the Smithsonian Institution staff, died Thursday night.

Mr. Goldsmith's death came at his home, 1433 Fairmont street N.W., after an illness of two years.

Mr. Goldsmith.

He began working at the National Museum as a messenger when he was 17. He retired in 1935 after more than 30 years as superintendent of buildings and labor.

In 1933, when he reached the legal retirement age of 70, Mr. Goldsmith was given his first extension by President Roosevelt. This was followed by another extension the next year.

During his long tenure, Mr. Goldsmith was in charge of installation of exhibits and directed many improvements in facilities in the nine buildings.

It was all in a day's work when he installed the 80-foot whale in the Natural History Building. He also set up the Theodore Roosevelt African collection.

Mr. Goldsmith was a close associate of Samuel Pierpont Langley, longtime Smithsonian secretary and famous aviation enthusiast. Before and shortly after the turn of the century he helped Mr. Langley in the construction of his power-propelled heavier-than-air machines, his family recalled.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Catherine Goldsmith, and three sons, Zachariah T. Goldsmith and James L. Goldsmith, both of the Fairmont street address, and Harry B. Goldsmith, Red Bank, N. J.

Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. Monday in the Hines funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street N.W. Burial will be in Congressional Cemetery.

**GOLDSMITH, JAMES SHENKS.** On Thursday, August 3, 1950, at his home, 1433 Fairmont st. n.w., JAMES SHENKS GOLDSMITH, beloved husband of Catherine Auldridge Goldsmith, father of Zachariah T. and James L. Goldsmith and Harry B. Goldsmith of Red Bank, N. J. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. Funeral Home, 2901 14th st. n.w., on Monday, August 7, at 10 a.m. Interment Congressional Cemetery. 6

JAMES S. GOLDSMITH

Superintendent Buildings and Labor, National Museum.

Born District of Columbia, October 22, 1863. Came to the Museum in 1887 as Copyist; June, 1889 appointed Clerk; July 1891, appointed Property Clerk; January 1898 appointed Supervisor of Construction; October 1903 appointed Superintendent of Construction and Labor, and January 1915 appointed Superintendent of Buildings and Labor, National Museum. Mr. Goldsmith retired from government service October 31, 1935. Died August 3, 1950

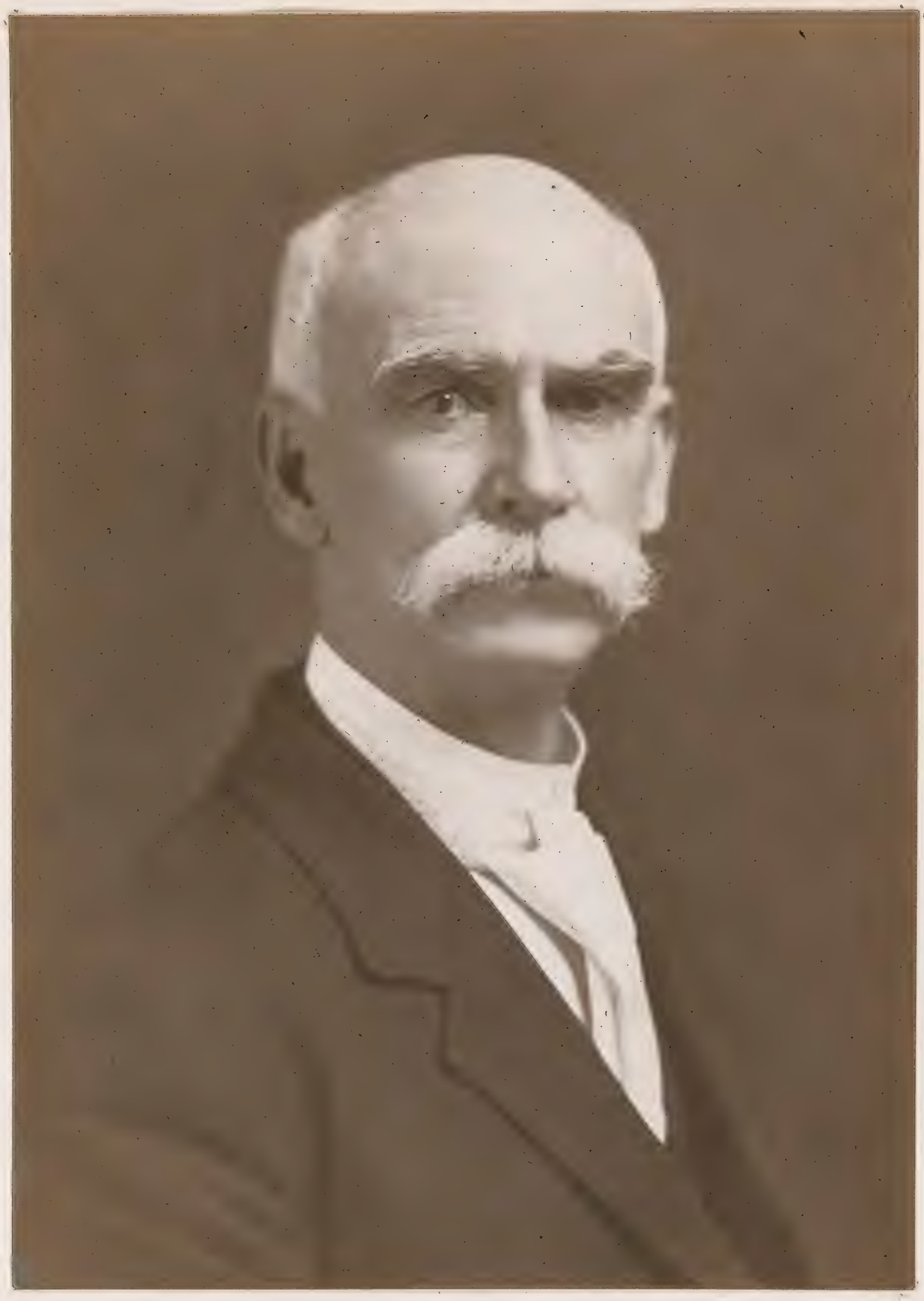
Royal H. Trembly.

ROYAL H. TREMBLY

Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Labor.

Born May 18, 1877. Was appointed November 19, 1894 as Messenger in the National Museum. On March 14, 1901 was made Clerk and on April 16, 1919 was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Labor. Mr. Trembly was appointed Superintendent of Buildings and Labor on November 16, 1935.

Retired 1943



Thomas H. Smillie

5.2 photographs in the
Earley dump

# THOMAS WILLIAM SMILLIE

Museum Photographer

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 14, 1843, and came to Washington with his parents about 1848, his father being remembered as a celebrated landscape gardener in this city. He entered Georgetown College, specializing in chemistry and medicine, and though he remained but two years, on account of ill health, the training there obtained laid a solid foundation for his career in photography which made his name known throughout this country and in Europe.

Mr. Smillie was first employed by the Smithsonian Institution in 1869-1870, and in June, 1871, became photographer of the Museum, remaining at the head of the photographic laboratory up to the time of his decease on March 7, 1917. His researches in this subject were extensive and fruitful. He was the inventor of a process of photographing on wood for engraving, and devised many other novelties in the field of his profession.

Important assistance was rendered to Secretary Langley when he first introduced photographic recording with the bolometer for mapping the infra-red solar spectrum, and later when investigating the flight of soaring birds in connection with his aerodromic studies. He was in charge of the photographic work of the Smithsonian Institution at

the total solar eclipse of May 1900, at Wadesboro, N. C. The most lasting record made by Mr. Smillie, however, is a collection illustrating the history of photography from the earliest times, begun many years ago, which fills an entire gallery in the Museum and has no counterpart elsewhere in the world.

Mr. Smillie was a fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of London, an honorary member of the Paris Academy of Inventions, honorary president of the Federal Photographic Society of America, and a member of several scientific societies in the United States. He also received many medals and awards from expositions and associations in this country and in Europe.

A. J. Olmsted

Evening Star, Thursday, Nov. 11/54

# Dr. A. J. Olmsted Dies at 81; Authority on Photography

## Former Smithsonian Aide Stricken on Motoring Trip

Dr. Arthur J. Olmsted, 81, photographic authority who retired in 1946 as associate curator of the Graphic Arts Division of the Smithsonian Institution, died unexpectedly Monday on the George Washington Memorial highway.

Death was due to a heart condition while he was en route to the Potomac River to get water for his car radiator which had boiled away on a trip to Mount Vernon. He lived alone at 1021 South Oakcrest road, Arlington.

Dr. Olmsted and his late wife were osteopaths in Belle Plaine, Iowa, before he began his Federal career as a photographer with the Agriculture Department. He and his wife, the former Maude Huston, met at Still College School of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa, and were married in 1903. She died in 1947.

**Was Section Chief.**

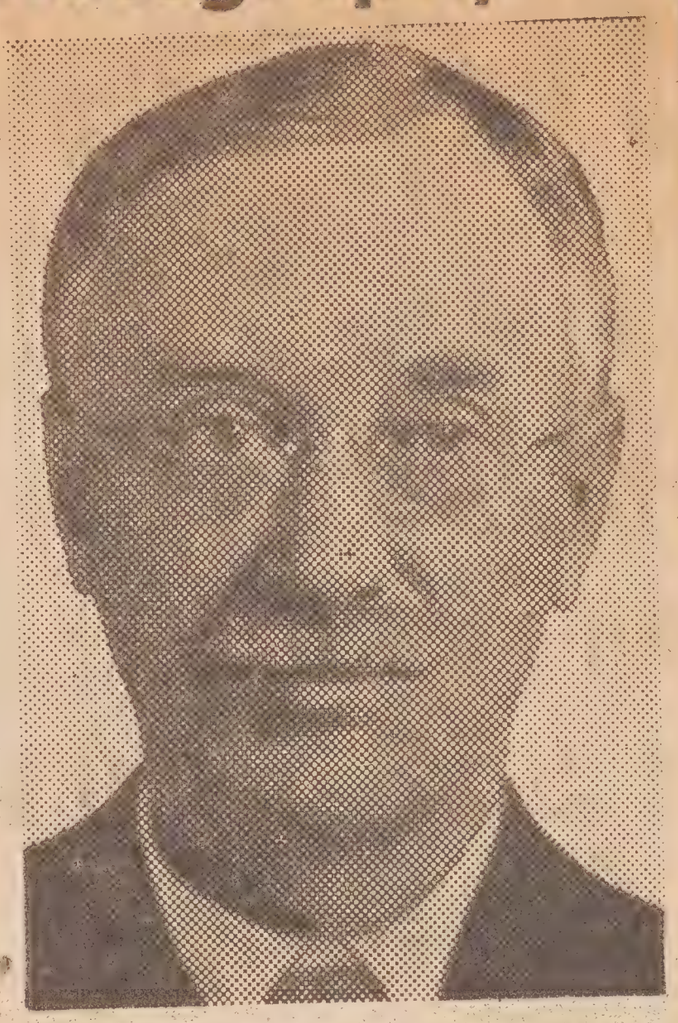
Dr. Olmsted was chief of the photographic section of the Agriculture Department for 10 years, transferring to the Smithsonian in 1920 as head photographer. Later he became head of the photography section and associate curator of the Graphic Arts Division.

Dr. Olmsted established the photographic exhibits at the Smithsonian and originated the one-man shows of pictorial photography held by outstanding photographers about eight times a year at the institution.

He originally retired in 1944, but he returned to organize the photography library section.

**Pictures in Collection.**

Dr. Olmsted had lectured on the history and techniques of photography and had helped extensively in organizing a number of camera clubs in Washington. He was a charter member and historian of the Photographic Society of America.



DR. ARTHUR J. OLMSTED.

Several of his pictures are in the National Collection at the Smithsonian, a permanent collection of pictorial photographs.

He had been a judge in numerous photagrphic contests, including the National Salon of the National Newspaper Snapshot contest.

Dr. Olmsted was born in Belvidere, Ill. His father, Amos P. Olmsted, was a fireman for the Chicago and North Western Railroad. The father died during a flood when a bridge the train was crossing collapsed at Moingona, Iowa, in 1881. It was the same crash that made a Western heroine out of 15-year-old Kate Shelley, who crawled across a 600-foot trestle in the dark to save the next train from disaster.

Dr. Olmsted was a 50-year member of the Odd Fellows and a member of the Federation of Federal Employes, Westminster Memorial Presbyterian Church and the Potomac Garden Club.

Survivors are a son, Harry H. Olmsted, 1025 South Oakcrest street, Arlington, maintenance electronic technician for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and three grandchildren.

Services were held last night at the Lee funeral home with private burial.

A. J. OLMSTED

Photographer

Born September 26, 1873. Was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the National Museum June 1, 1920 and appointed photographer. Retired June 30, 1946. Died Nov. 8, 1954.

Major Clarence E. Dutton
with him on the Grand
Canyon trip, 1880

# CLARENCE EDWARD DUTTON

Soldier and Geologist. Born in Wallingford, Conn., May 15, 1841; graduated in arts at Yale 1860; first Lieutenant and afterward Captain Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers 1862; Second Lieutenant of Ordinance, U. S. Army, 1863; First Lieutenant 1867; Captain 1873; Major 1890. As an officer of volunteers he was engaged at Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, and Drury's Bluff. In 1884 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. As an ordnance officer he has contributed to the literature of gunnery, and also written on the metallurgy of steel and on economics, but his more important publications are in the field of geology. In 1875 he was detailed to assist the U. S. Survey of the Rocky Mountain region, under Major J. W. Powell; in 1879-80 he was Secretary of a commission charged with the investigation of problems connected with the U. S. land system; from 1880 to 1891 he was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey. Among his geologic writings are "Geology of the High Plateaus of Utah," (Washington 1880); "Tertiary History of the Grand Canon District" (1882); Hawaiian Volcanoes (1884); "Mount Taylor and the Zuni Plateau" (1886); and "The Charleston Earthquake of August 31, 1886" (1889).

# CLARENCE EDWARD DUTTON

Born at Wallingford, Conn., May 15, 1841. Graduated in arts at Yale 1860; First Lieutenant and afterward Captain, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, 1862; Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, U. S. Army, 1863; First Lieutenant 1867; Captain 1873; Major 1890. As an officer of Volunteers he was engaged at Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred and Drury's Bluff. In 1884 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. As an Ordnance Officer he has contributed to the literature of gunnery, and also written on the metallurgy of steel and on economics, but his more important publications are in the field of geology. In 1875 he was detailed to assist the U. S. Survey of the Rocky Mountain region, under Major Powell. In 1879-80 he was Secretary of a Commission charged with the investigation of problems connected with the U. S. land system. From 1880 to 1891 he was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey. Major Dutton died in 1912.

MAJOR CLARENCE EDWARD DUTTON

VOLUME XIII

# SECTION II. Scientists and other Friends of the Early Days

Dr. Jose Zeledon, Naturalist, from Costa Rica.

On my first visit to the Smithsonian
he saw me sketching a small bird in a
case and asked me to go upstairs and
see Gould's large book on humming birds.
I was introduced to Professors Meek, Dall,
Gill and others, and was soon employed
in drawing shells for Meek and Dall.
Thus began my career in Art and Science.

1871

HENRY M. BANNISTER.

One of the group met on my first visit at the Smithsonian Institution. An employee of the Institution. Others were Zeledon, Gill, Dall, Coues, Meek and Elliott. 1871.

# HENRY MARTYN BANNISTER

U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories, 1872

Born, Cazenovia, New York, July 25, 1844. Degrees: Ph B., Northwestern University, 1863; A.M., Northwestern University, 1867, and M. D. National Medical College, Columbian (now George Washington ) University, 1871. On the Geological Survey of Illinois 1867-8 and the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories 1872. Began medical practice in 1874.

On an archaic trip he had an almost frozen deformed

(43)

Henry W. Elliott

# HENRY WOOD ELLIOTT

Artist to the U. S. Geological Survey, 1869-71.

Born, Cleveland, Ohio, November 13, 1846. Was private secretary to Joseph Henry, First Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 1862-78. Was artist to the U. S. Geological Survey from 1869-71. Special Commissioner for investigation of Seal Islands of Alaska under special Act of Congress 1872-74 and again in 1890.

# SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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## MEMORANDUM

November 26, 1930

Dear Dr. Holmes:

You may be interested in the note below copied from a recent letter received from Mr.C.N.Kessler, 4046 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California:

"**********

With deep regret have I just learned of the death of H. W. Elliott, at Seattle, recently, for it is my pleasure to possess his water color of Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, done by him at the lakeside, in July 1871, signed, together with a letter bearing upon the picture.

It is reasonable to believe this to be the very first sketch ever made of that body of water, since no artist had visited there up to that time, and very few white men relatively had even seen its shores, with the exception of the few trappers etc who had penetrated the region. I mention this as of possible interest to yourself."

Very truly yours,

A W Dorsey

Chief Clerk

House of Representatives,
Washington. June 1st 1902

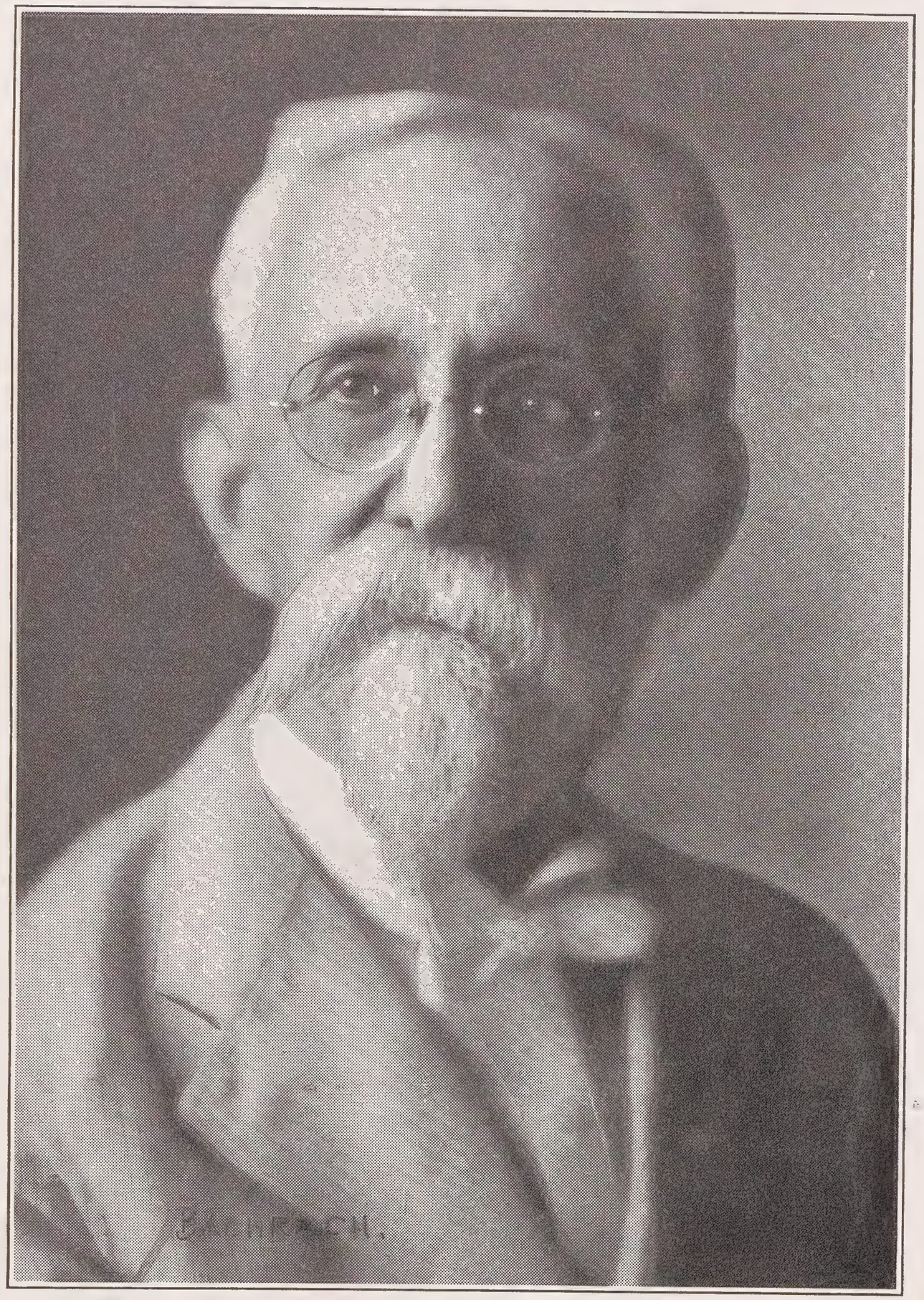
Dear Holmes:

That sentence of gratitude which you have covered me with, in this morning Post quite overcomes me!

I have cut it out, and sent it to my wife and children, as a living proof that I have not always been mistaken in my choice of men, for don't you know, ever since Blaine betrayed me in regard to the fur seals, my wife has been sure that I could not tell an honest man from a scamp!

I wish I could get a six million dollar building for the Museum - I don't think the present agreement on a cheaper structure, is wise.

Ever yours
Henry W. Elliot



DANIEL SMITH LAMB, M. D.
1843–1929

Formerly of the Army Medical Museum

Doctor Lamb contributed to the development of the science of Anthropology in Washington, also in other important respects. For a long time after the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, many skeletons of different races, and particularly the American Indian, were coming into the Smithsonian and found no room there. These specimens, without even unpacking, were sent to the Army Medical Museum where they were taken care of by Doctor Lamb and one or two others. There they were preserved and looked over for pathological lesions which were taken out for the Army Medical Museum collections. The rest were deposited in storage as long as there was room. About 1899 the accumulation of these skeletal remains from the Smithsonian, with many that came through the Army and Navy Surgeons, grew so large that it began to obstruct the main purposes of the Museum. Then came a great service of Doctor Lamb to Anthropology. It would have been easy to distribute the material to different institutions. Many were applying. In this contingency, Doctor Lamb, and with him Doctor Matthews, and with them Professor William H. Holmes of the Bureau of American Ethnology (at that time), stood up for a transfer of the old collection of normal skeletal remains, amounting now to nearly 3,000 skulls, to the National Museum, where the specimens should serve as a basis for the establishment of a division devoted to studies in these lines. This resulted in the transfer in 1901 of the first lot of the normal material, consisting of 2,300 skulls, to the National Museum.

Soon after my arrival in 1903, Doctor Lamb showed me the remaining parts of the normal osteological collections, some of which were still in the original boxes that had never been opened. Again with his cooperation and with that of Doctor Matthews and of W. H. Holmes, we succeeded in 1904 in securing a second transfer, consisting of nearly 1,000 skulls and many skeletons, which added very materially to our collections at the National Museum. It was these transfers which made possible the establishment of the Division of Physical Anthropology in the United States National Museum, a division that has been of much service in furthering Anthropology in United States and America in general.

# DANIEL SMITH LAMB

Born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1843.

Degrees: A. B. Central High School, Philadelphia, 1859, A. M. 1864; M.D., Georgetown University, Washington, 1867; L.L. D., Howard University, 1915, D.Sc. 1923. Worked in book publishing house before Civil War; served as private, Company E., 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-64. Hospital Steward, U.S.A., 1864-68. Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., 1868-92. Attached to Army Medical Museum, 1865-1920. Professor of Anatomy, Howard University, Medical School, since 1877. Member: D. C. Medical Society (ex-pres), Washington Academy of Sciences (ex-vice-pres), Washington Anthropological Society (ex-president), Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons (ex-president), Sons of American Revolution. Interested in anthropology and medical museums.

Lamb was responsible
for turning over to the Smithsonian
the 2 or 3 tracks of the foundation
of our site, of physical anthropology

G STAR, WASHINGTO

# Chemist Dies

DR. FRANK W. CLARKE.

N, D. C., TUESDAY,

# RITES CONDUCTED FOR DR. CLARKE

## Former Chief Chemist of U. S. Geological Survey Died Saturday.

Funeral services for Dr. Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, 84, former chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey, who died at his home, 6015 Western avenue, Saturday, were conducted in Boston yesterday. Dr. Clarke's death was due to pneumonia.

Dr. Clarke was an international authority on atomic weights and one of America's leading chemists. He was chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey from 1883 until 1925, when he retired. He was born in Boston and was graduated from Harvard University. He also held several honorary degrees, including a doctor of laws degree and two doctor of science degrees, one of the latter being conferred by George Washington University.

**Taught at Universities.**

Dr. Clarke was professor of chemistry at the University of Cincinnati from 1874 to 1883 and also had taught at Cornell and Howard Universities.

His "Data of Geochemistry," published in many editions by the United States Geological Survey, is a standard reference work. For many years he was chairman of the international committee that selected and published the best values of the atomic weights of the chemical elements. He also was one of the founders of the American Chemical Society and the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He was one of the first to compile fundamental physical and chemical constants, his table of specific gravities, boiling points and melting points of solids and liquids being published early in the seventies by the Smithsonian Institution as the first of their "Constants of Nature" series. As honorary curator of minerals in the United States National Museum he aided in the building up of the extensive national collections of that institution.

**Member of Societies.**

He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and many other scientific organizations, both here and abroad. Locally he was a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Washington and of the Cosmos Club.

Of Scotch descent, he was American born and bred, having as two of his ancestors Col. Edward Wigglesworth of Washington's Army and Michael Wigglesworth, author of the "Day of Doom," a Puritan poem popular in the eighteenth century. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Evelyn Dradge of Switzerland, Miss Mildred H. Clarke of Washington and Miss Grace O. Clarke of New York.

# FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE

Born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1847; died in Washington, D. C., May 9, 1931. S.B., Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard), 1867; D.Sc., Columbian, 1891, Victoria, Manchester, 1903; LL.D., Aberdeen U., 1906, U. of Cincinnati, 1914. Instructor at Cornell, 1869; Prof. Chemistry, Howard University, 1873-74. Prof. Chemistry and physics, U. of Cincinnati, 1874-83; chief chemist U.S. Geological Survey and Hon. Curator Minerals, U.S.National Museum from 1883 until his death. Author of many papers on chemistry and mineralogy.

Miss Louise A. Rosenbusch

Mrs. Louise Pearson

Miss Helen A. Olmsted
died Jan 11, 1944

Miss Nellie Smith
(Honor Guest) Died Aug 1945

Miss Narcissa Smith
Died Jan 31, 1931

Miss Margaret Moodey
Died Jan 16, 1948.

A luncheon given by a few friends in honor of Miss Nellie H. Smith at Ye Old Inn on Thursday, July 31, 1930, included:

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Miss Helen A. Olmsted, Principal Clerk, office of Mr. W. de C. Ravenel, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, U. S. National Museum. Died Jan 11, 1944

Miss Louise A. Rosenbusch, Principal Clerk, office of Dr. W. H. Holmes, Director, National Gallery of Art.

Miss Nellie H. Smith, Clerk, Division of Correspondence and Documents, U. S. National Museum. (Honor Guest)

Mrs. Louise Pearson, Secretary to Dr. A. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Miss Narcissa Smith, Clerk to the Editor, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, U. S. National Museum. Died January 31. 1931.

Miss Margaret M. Moodey, Aid, Department of Geology, and in charge of Gem Collection, U. S. National Museum. For many years with Dr. George P. Merrill, Head Curator, Department of Geology.

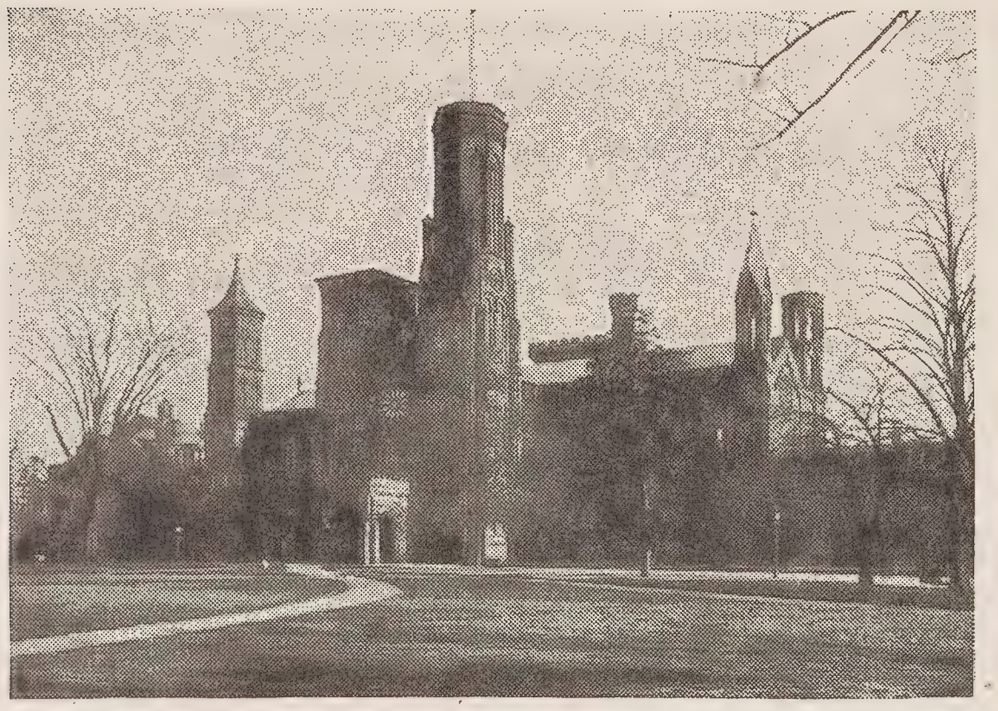
Friends of William H. Holmes.

VOLUME XIII

SECTION III. Smithsonian Buildings

The Smithsonian
The National Museum - Old Building
The National Museum - New Building
The Freer Gallery Building.

# The Smithsonian Institution



**An Englishman's Gift**

America owes the Smithsonian Institution to an Englishman. His name was James Smithson. He was a chemist and mineralogist of repute, a Fellow of the Royal Society. Also, he was a son of the Duke of Northumberland and a descendant of King Henry VII. But he earned a permanent place in the memory of man by a clause in his will, made in 1826, leaving his fortune to the United States to found "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

**Government Trusteeship**

Congress accepted the trust, thus furnishing the outstanding case of a great nation serving as trustee to a private foundation. An Act of Congress established the Smithsonian Institution in 1846. This Act designated a governing Board of Regents (trustees), which now includes the Vice President, the Chief Justice,

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three Senators, three Representatives and six citizens chosen by Congress. It also provided for a permanent Secretary to be elected by the Regents. This officer administers the Institution. He is always chosen from among America's foremost scientists.

**To Discover and Publish New Facts**

After James Smithson, the greatest name in Smithsonian history is that of Joseph Henry. As first Secretary, Henry made it an institution for the discovery of knowledge by research and exploration, and for the spread of knowledge by publication and world-wide exchanges. Under him and his aids the Smithsonian guided the scientific development of this continent. To the railway surveys and military expeditions then opening up the Far West, it allotted money and instruments and men for the collection of animals and plants, the study of the Indians and their past, for geological investigations, and to make magnetic surveys. It organized a country-wide weather service numbering 600 volunteer observers, aided astronomical expeditions to South America, and other expeditions to the regions of the North Pole. It supplied American science with the first great agency for free publication of technical results, thus " opening a new era in the history of American science." It established the principle of world-wide free distribution of scientific results and became the channel for such distribution. It spurred the growth of American libraries by the first study of their resources, and began the collection of what is now the foremost scientific library in America. It gave to American science a high and generous ideal.

**80 Years of Achievement**

Along such lines the Smithsonian has labored for 80 years. It has taken part in nearly 1500 exploring expeditions covering the globe. It has collaborated in 42 expositions here and abroad. It has distributed to museums and educational institutions over a million specimens. It answers an average of 8000 scientific questions a year by letter. Its scientific publications covering results of researches and explorations total nearly 10,000 pages annually.

Its second secretary, Professor S. F. Baird, who was a leader in the study of birds, reptiles and fishes, saved from extinction the cod, herring, and other fisheries of the Atlantic seaboard; its third secretary, Professor S. P. Langley, conducted the investigations that made aviation a science; its fourth secretary, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, discovered proof of the existence of life on earth millions of years earlier than had been thought; at present the Acting Secretary, Dr. Charles G. Abbot, is bringing to a climax the work of 30 years on the variation of the sun.

Out of Smithsonian activities have grown nine Government bureaus. They are the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Fisheries, National Museum, Bureau of American Ethnology, International Exchanges, National Zoological Park, Astrophysical Observatory, National Gallery of Art, and the U. S. Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

**30 Expeditions in 1927**

Because these bureaus grew out of its activities, the Institution is still charged with the administration of the last seven

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of them for the Government. It likewise administers the Freer Gallery of Art. This public service does not alter the Smithsonian's nature as a privately supported institution engaged principally in research and publication. For example, as part of the work done in the year 1927, it directed or took part in some 30 field expeditions in North and South America, Asia, Africa, and Europe in the interests of science. It directed the research work in Washington and in the field of 85 scientists connected with the Institution. It published in addition to numerous smaller papers in every branch of science, a monumental volume of "World Weather Records," which makes available to meteorologists for the first time a long series of records of weather conditions in all regions of the earth. It developed final proof that the sun's radiation varies. This variation shows close relations with known variation of sun spots, weather, long range radio reception, and the earth's magnetic state.

**Funds**

The fortune which James Smithson left to found the Smithsonian amounted to $550,000. On the interest of that sum the Institution carried on for 24 years the activities indicated above, and in addition erected the Smithsonian building. After 1870 the Government began to take over some of the burdens previously carried by the Institution's private funds, such as the care of the National Museum. At the present time, the Smithsonian's private endowment is free for research and publication and the administration thereof. From time to time private citizens have made gifts to the Institution's endowment so that the total is now $1,200,000, giving an income of approximately $65,000 a year.

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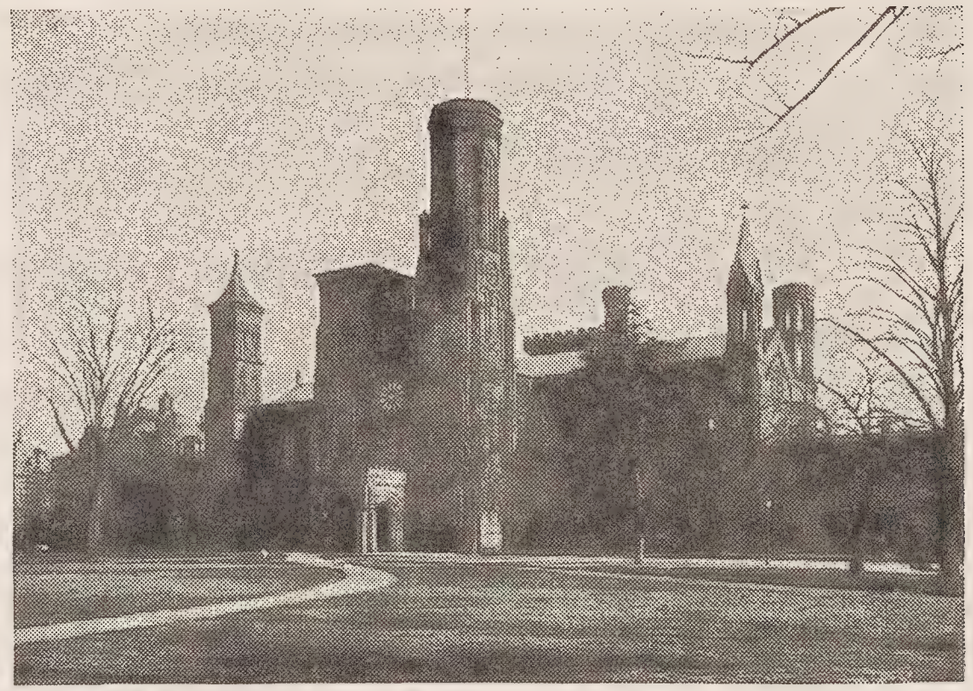

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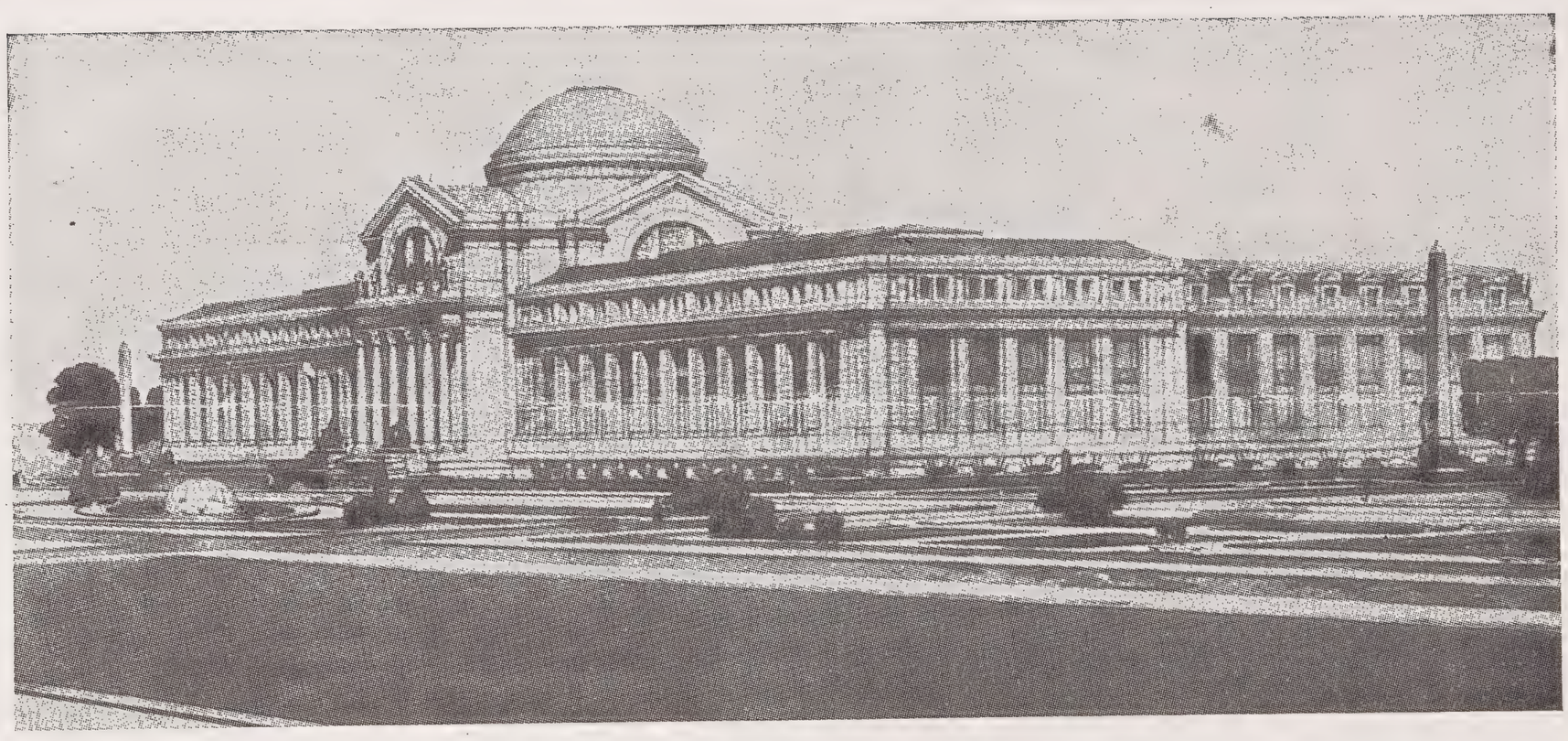
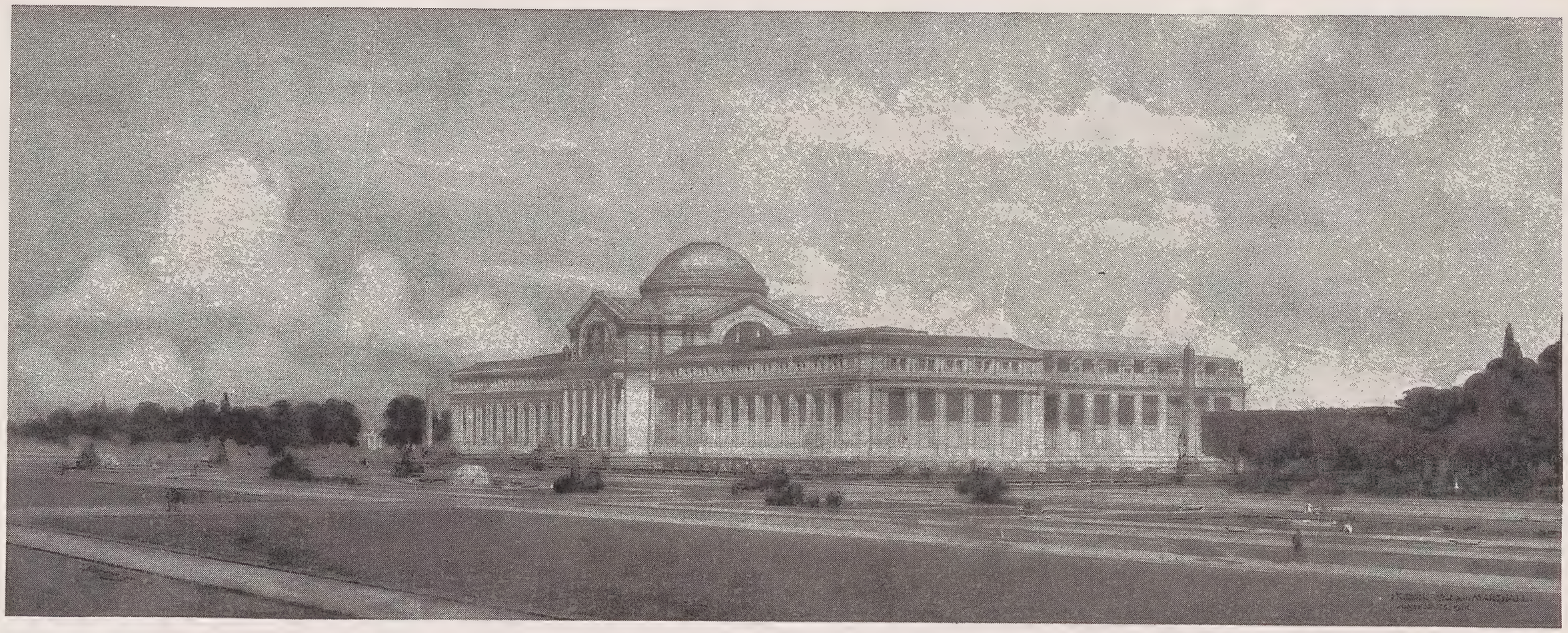
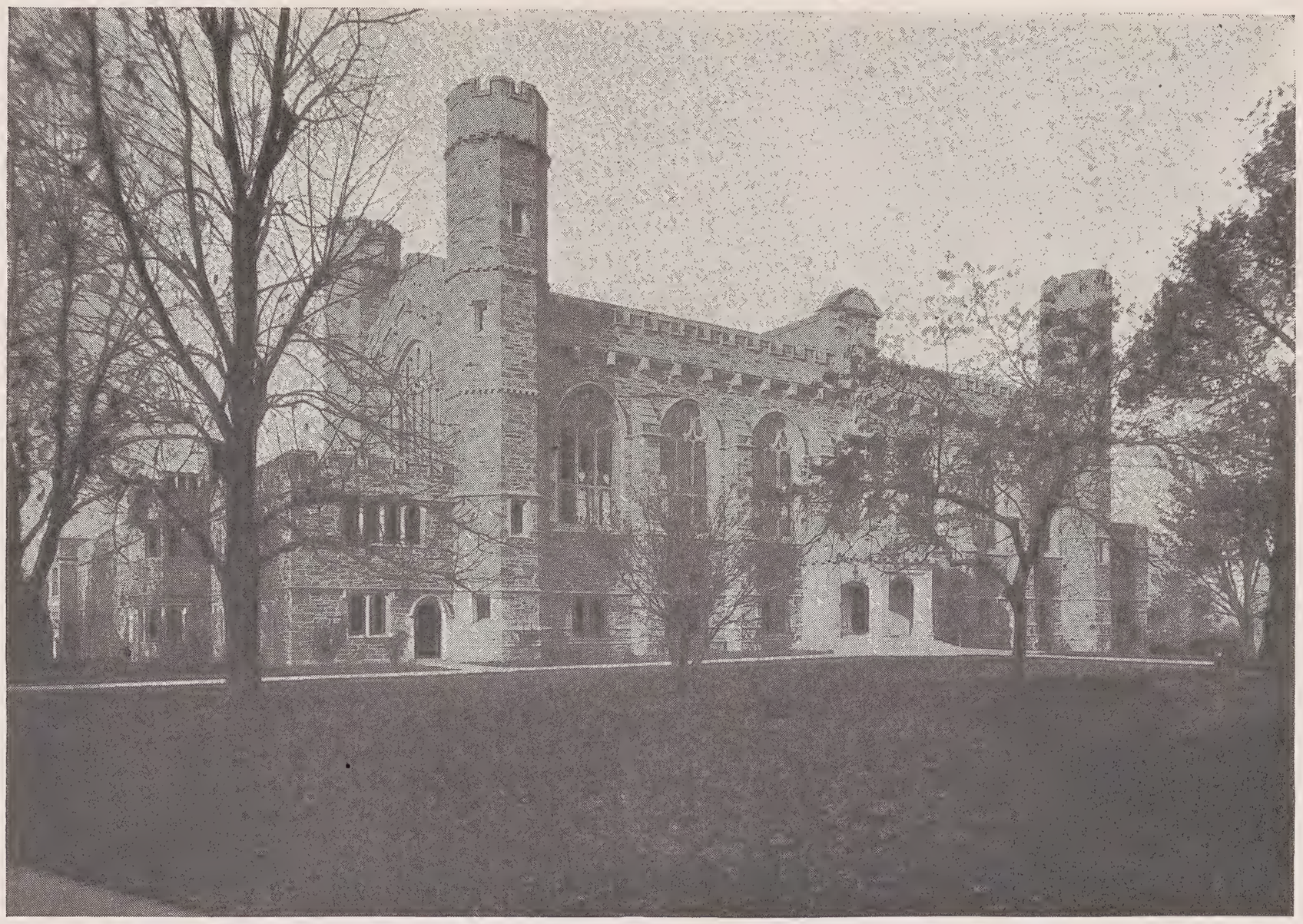


NEW BUILDING FOR UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Perspective View of Building as it Will Appear When Finished, Taken From the Southeast, and Showing the South or Main Front and the East Side. Hornblower and Marshall, Architects.



U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
HORNBLOWER AND MARSHALL, ARCHITECTS



BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY — COPE AND STEWARDSON, ARCHITECTS

ples of domestic architecture, which must have had an absorbing interest for all.

Curiously enough, no great city mansions were in evidence, and even the majority of the country houses were of comparatively modest proportions. Probably as great advance was shown in this type of work as any—surely the houses exhibited were for the most part orderly in their arrangement, homelike and artistic. They had an air of comfort and refinement; they were handled in a big, broad way, and with excellent feeling. There seemed to be a determination to keep them simple and make them livable—picturesque but not ornate. Of course, there were some exceptions—some with broken and uneasy lines, misplaced openings and truant chimneys—but collectively they were good—too good to particularise, though personal liking for certain examples proves a strong temptation.

To coloured and especially pictorial drawings a whole section was given, in order that the public might observe not merely the care but the skill employed by the architects to make their works thoroughly intelligible to their clients. Many of these from the pictorial standpoint alone were charming, while architecturally they set forth admirable designs. There was work in water colour, India ink, pencil, charcoal and other mediums; de- by Messrs. Wood, Donn and Deming, Churchman and Thomas, Frank Miles Day and Brother, Newman and Harris, Charles Adam Platt, Wilson Eyre and Jules Guerin, as well as many others.

And this notable group seemed to establish the kinship between the builders and the landscape designers, the house and its garden, the office building and the park. For with these were shown plans for not only the home but the grounds which surrounded it, and in an adjacent corridor were exhibited a collection of fifteen pictures, chiefly rendered by Mr. Jules Guerin in his inimitable manner, demonstrating the plans made by the Park Commission for the beautifying of the National Capital.

The necessity of having a plan for the development of a city, one that will look far into the future and anticipate its needs, is becoming more and more fully recognised. Interest in municipal improvements has been thoroughly aroused, and civic societies all over the country are devoting themselves to the betterment of civic art. Environment, as I said before, is part of the architect's business, and not only must he suit his building to its surroundings, but the surroundings to his building. To recognise the possibilities of the future through existing conditions, to create anew, with given tools and material, harmonious effects, where ofttimes the opposite were found, is the work of the landscape

59

170

Bring buildings up to date

OFFICERS
of the
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

▾

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES
Chancellor of the Institution

CHARLES DOOLITTLE WALCOTT
Secretary of the Institution

RICHARD RATHBUN
Assistant Secretary

# THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For the Increase and Diffusion of
Knowledge Among Men

▾

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

NATIONAL ZOÖLOGICAL PARK

U. S. REGIONAL BUREAU OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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City of Washington
Published by the Smithsonian Institution
1917

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# THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is a unique establishment for the furtherance of knowledge by carrying on or aiding general researches in all branches of science, whether astrophysical, geological, biological, or anthropological—the study of celestial bodies, the earth, its life, and man himself—the promotion of art, and disseminating the results of its investigations by the distribution of its publications throughout the world.

The Institution was created by Act of Congress in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who, in 1826, bequeathed his fortune to the United States of America "to found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the accumulated income of the bequest the Smithsonian building was erected (1847-1855) on land given to the Institution by the United States.

**Administration**

In its organization the Institution is legally an "Establishment," having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice President and the Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate and

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three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States, appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The Regents elect one of their number as Chancellor, usually the Chief Justice, who is the presiding officer. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, elected by the Regents, is its executive officer and the director of its activities. The first Secretary, Joseph Henry (1846-1878), eminent as a physicist, was succeeded by Spencer Fullerton Baird (1878-1887), known chiefly as a zoölogist. He in turn was followed by Samuel Pierpont Langley (1887-1906), astronomer, physicist, and aëronautical investigator; and in 1907, about a year after the death of Secretary Langley, the Regents elected the present Secretary, Charles D. Walcott, a geologist and paleontologist, then Director of the United States Geological Survey.

**Increase of Knowledge**

For the increase of knowledge the Institution aids worthy investigators by making grants for research and exploration. It occasionally provides for public lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, several of which have resulted in the creation of independent Federal bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of a scientific character, especially those having an international aspect. It supports a table at the Naples Marine Zoölogical Station and coöperates with scientific bodies of national importance, among them the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Historical Association.



**Diffusion of Knowledge**

For the diffusion of knowledge the Institution proper issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general scientific interest, written in a popular manner intended for the general reader; Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, the distinctive feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; and the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, which contain synopses and lists of animals, plants, and minerals, bibliographies, standard tables, reports on explorations and investigations, and miscellaneous matter relating to all branches of science. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries, scientific institutions, and specialists throughout the world. Other publications, issued by branches under the direction of the Institution, include the Annual Reports, Proceedings, and Bulletins of the National Museum, the Annual Reports and Bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the Annals of the Astrophysical Observatory.

**Smithsonian Library**

In coöperation with the Library of Congress, the Institution maintains a scientific library of about half a million titles, largely the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. Most of these works form the Smithsonian deposit in the Library of Congress and are accessible to all its readers. Extensive reference libraries are also

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maintained under the direction of the Institution, including the office and aëronautical libraries; the library of the National Museum, comprising over 100,000 titles; that of the Bureau of American Ethnology, about 35,000 titles; and smaller libraries pertaining to the Astrophysical Observatory and the National Zoölogical Park.

**Resources**

The original endowment of $541,000, bequeathed by Smithson, increased by other bequests and gifts to about a million dollars, is by law deposited in the United States Treasury. The annual income of this permanent fund is devoted to expenses of maintenance, to exploration and research, and to publication.

The income of $100,000 of the Hodgkins Fund, under terms of the gift, is devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man; grants have thus been made for various researches, publications issued, and medals and prizes awarded.

Congressional appropriations are made annually to the Institution for the maintenance of the National Museum and other branches, but no expenses of the Institution proper are borne by the Government except the printing of the Smithsonian Annual Report.

**Needs of the Institution**

Many activities are carried on solely through the income of the Smithsonian Fund, which, though relatively large in 1846, has not increased in proportion with the growing demands



upon it due to the rapid advance of science and the development of the country in general. While the income has been economically administered, and while results of great scientific importance have been accomplished, there are many additional researches of value to the world at large which the Institution is peculiarly well fitted to organize and supervise, but which it cannot undertake with its present means.

Secretary Henry's plan of organization, adopted in 1847, does not limit the scope of the Institution to the fields of science and art alone, but is so broad as to include the increase and diffusion of knowledge in every form. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

**The Buildings**

The Smithsonian buildings, on the mall about midway between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, in what is known as the Smithsonian Park, house the offices, laboratories, and exhibition halls of the Institution and its branches. They comprise: (*a*) The Smithsonian building, completed in 1855, with the Institution's administrative offices, the Bureau of American Ethnology, libraries, the National Herbarium, the exhibits of Graphic Arts, and the offices of the International Exchange Service and the Regional Bureau for the United States of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature; (*b*) the Arts and Industries building, erected in 1881; (*c*) the Natural History building, com-

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Gallery

Mall plan

1930

Office of Public Buildings 1910-1931

NORTH

1926

WHOLESALE MARKET SPACE

10TH ST

9TH ST

CENTER MARKET

B ST

NORTH

N. W.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY
BUILDING

PROPOSED
GEORGE WASHINGTON
MEMORIAL BUILDING

SMITHSONIAN PARK

TO WASHINGTON MONUMENT

HENRY STATUE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

BUILDING FOR THE FREER COLLECTIONS

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM
ARTS AND INDUSTRIES
BUILDING

GROSS STATUE

CONCRETE MONUMENT

U. S. ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

TO U. S. CAPITOL

U. S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES

12TH

7TH

B ST

S. W.

11TH ST

10TH ST

9TH ST

8TH ST

SCALE 80 FEET TO 1 INCH

Red - National gallery area

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pleted in 1911, and (*d*) the building for the Freer Art Collections, erection begun in 1916, which was donated by Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, to house the extensive and rich collections of objects of art presented by him to the Institution.

The proposed George Washington Memorial Building, planned as the headquarters and meeting place of national patriotic, scientific, educational, literary, art, and other organizations, will be administered by the Institution when erected. The site appropriated is on the north side of the mall adjoining the Smithsonian Park to the east, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

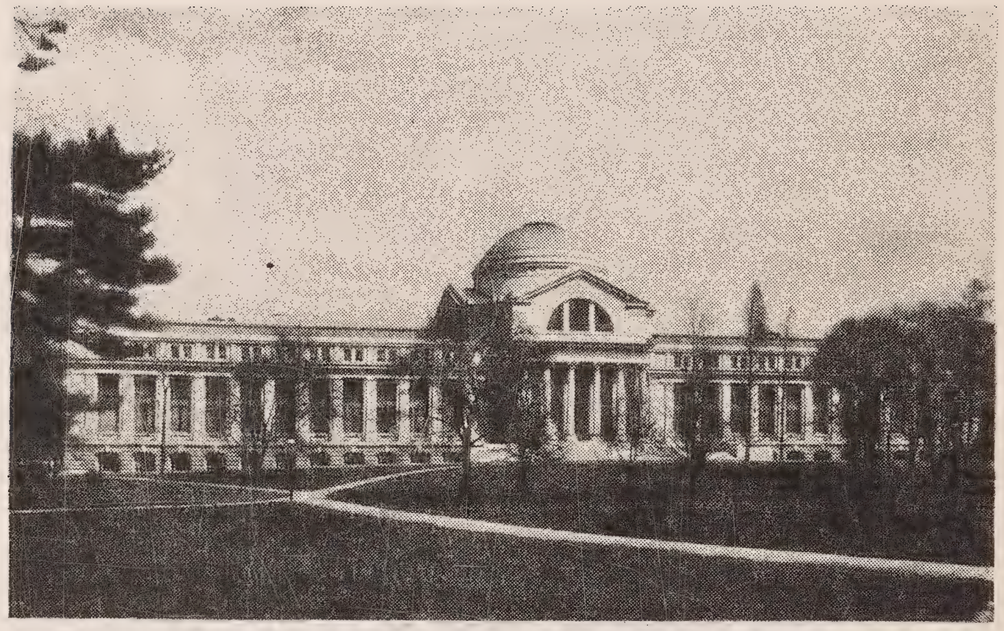
## THE SMITHSONIAN BRANCHES

The Smithsonian Institution has administrative charge of six branches which grew out of its early activities and which are now supported through appropriations by Congress. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service; the Bureau of American Ethnology; the National Zoölogical Park; the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

**United States National Museum**

The United States National Museum comprises the national collections of natural history and the industrial and fine arts, and occupies two large buildings besides a large portion of the Smithsonian building. The Natural History building is located directly north of the Smithsonian building. It is a massive





Natural History Building

white granite structure, four stories high, with a frontage of 561 feet, a depth of 365 feet, and a height of 82 feet. It is designed to house the collections and laboratories of the departments of anthropology, biology, and geology. The notable collections of African animals made by the Roosevelt, Rainey, and other expeditions are here installed. In one of the skylighted halls are provisionally exhibited the paintings belonging to the National Gallery of Art.

The Arts and Industries building, completed in 1881, is 325 feet square and covers two and one-quarter acres. It contains collections illustrative of American history, mechanical and mineral technology, animal and vegetable products, textiles, materia medica, photography, and ceramics.

Under the act of 1846, founding the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, whose collections now embrace several million specimens, is the legal depository of all objects of art and

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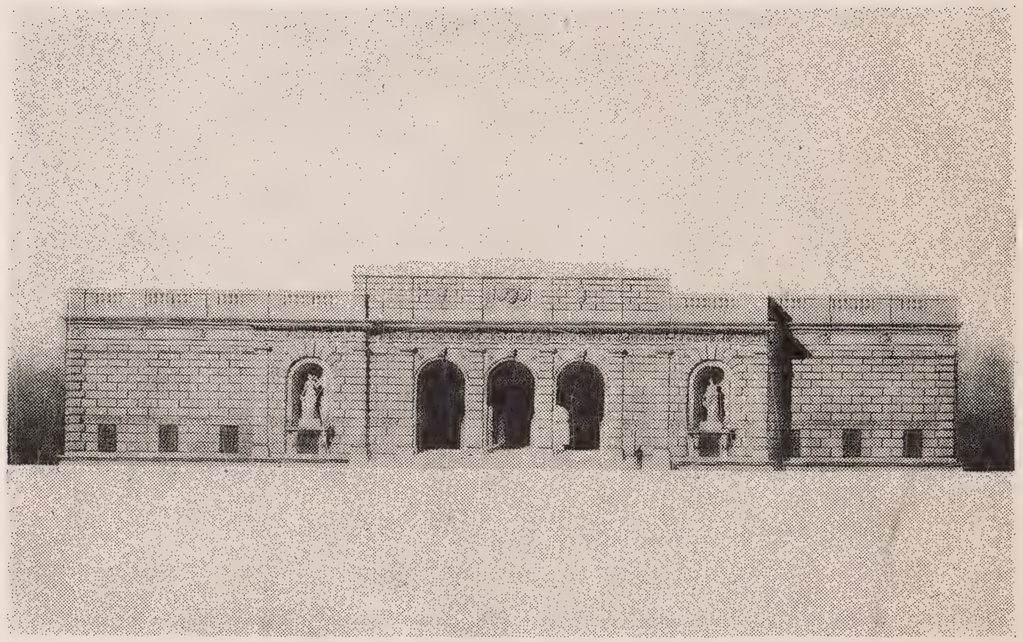
Arts and Industries Building

foreign and curious research, and of objects of natural history, plants, geological and mineralogical specimens belonging to the United States. The functions of the Museum are to preserve a complete series of the objects named, duplicates being used for exchanges and for distribution to educational institutions; to classify and arrange them for convenience of access and study, and to exhibit such parts of the collections as may be viewed by the public with profit and interest. The greatest development of the Museum has been along the lines of the zoölogy, geology, botany, ethnology, and archeology of the United States, supplemented by many collections from other countries.

**National Gallery of Art**

The Gallery contains the Harriet Lane Johnston and William T. Evans collections, the former including the works of several Old World masters, the latter restricted to con-





Building for Freer Art Collections

temporary American painters. It also possesses paintings from other sources, and has many loans constantly on exhibition. The rich collections presented by Mr. Charles L. Freer remain in the possession of the donor pending the completion of the building provided by Mr. Freer for its installation, the erection of which was begun in 1916.

**International Exchanges**

The International Exchange Service, established in accordance with the terms of a convention entered into between the United States and various other countries, is for the free interchange of scientific, literary, and governmental publications between the Government, institutions of learning, and investigators in the United States and those in foreign countries. Over 50,000 establishments and individuals have availed themselves of the privileges offered, and the Service now handles from 300,000 to 350,000

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packages annually, aggregating some 400,000 pounds in weight.

**Bureau of American Ethnology**

The Bureau of American Ethnology is engaged in the collection and publication of information relating to the languages, manners and customs, and physical characteristics of the American Indians and the aborigines of Hawaii. It has done much valuable archeological work, made important additions to knowledge, brought together extensive collections, and issued many publications.

**Astrophysical Observatory**

The Astrophysical Observatory investigates the radiation of the sun and other solar phenomena through observations made from various points in the United States and other countries. The researches are especially directed to those portions of the energy of the sun which affect the climate of the earth and the crops. The office and laboratories of the Observatory are located south of the Smithsonian building. Observation stations are maintained on Mt. Wilson and Mt. Whitney, California, and it is proposed to establish a station in South America.

**National Zoölogical Park**

The National Zoölogical Park, established by an Act of Congress dated March 2, 1889, "for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people," occupies an area of 169 acres in Rock Creek valley, in the

Mammal House, National Zoölogical Park

northwest section of the city. The collection includes about 1,400 mammals, birds, and reptiles.

**International Catalogue of Scientific Literature**

The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is a classified index, in 17 annual volumes, of current publications relating to all branches of pure science. Its production is a coöperative enterprise in which the leading countries of the world take part. The volumes are published by a Central Bureau in London.

The United States, by an annual Congressional appropriation to the Smithsonian Institution, provides for the support of this Regional Bureau, which collects, classifies, and forwards to the Central Bureau references to all current scientific publications printed in this country.

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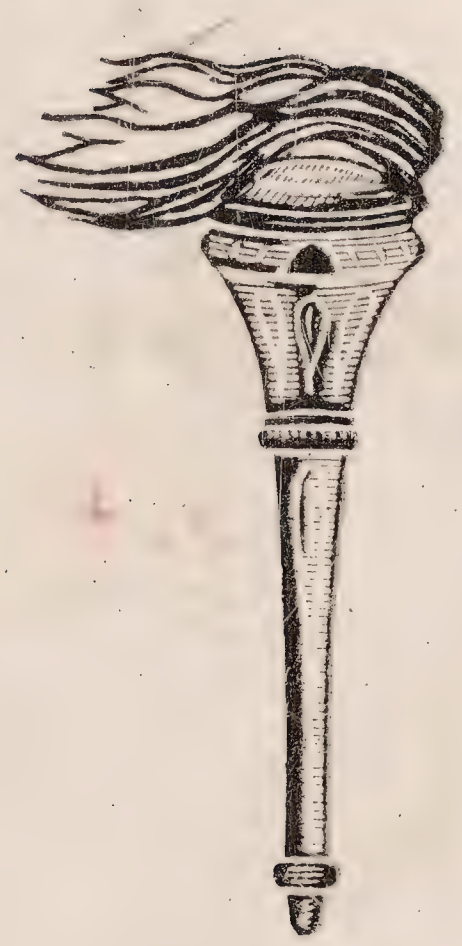

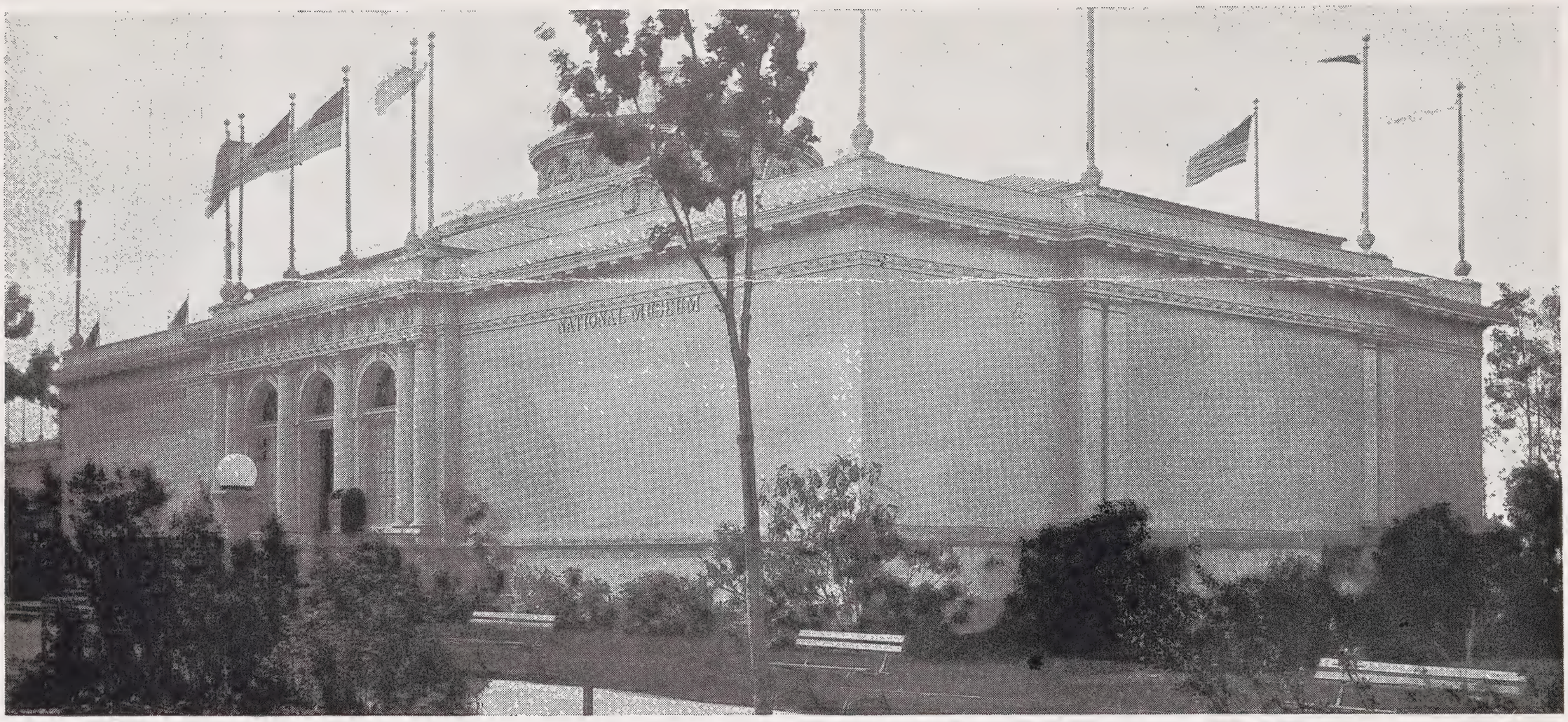


THE "SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION" AND "NATIONAL MUSEUM" BUILDING



Not The Freer Gallery
Nor could it be some Exposition Building
1904

Holmes 1871

# RANDOM RECORDS OF A LIFETIME

# DEVOTED TO SCIENCE AND ART, 1846-1932

BY W. H. HOLMES

## LIST OF VOLUMES

Volume I. Brief Biography, Positions Held, Loubat Prizes, Medals, etc., Societies and Clubs, Bibliography.

II. Explorations, Episodes and Adventures, Expositions and Congresses.

III. Part I. Yellowstone Explorations, 1872.
Part II. Yellowstone Explorations, 1878.

IV. Part I. Colorado Explorations, 1873, 74, 75, 76 & 87.
Part II. The Cliff Dwellers.

V. Europe 1879-80; Grand Canyon of the Colorado; Exploration in Mexico with Jackson and the Chains; Colorado with Powell and Langley, 1887.

VI. Aboriginal Bowlder Quarries, Piney Branch, D. C. Soapstone Quarries, Paint Mines, and Lay Figure Groups.

VII. The Chicago Venture, University Exposition, Field Museum, Yucatan, Return to Washington, 1892-97.

VIII. Cuba with Powell; Jamaica with Langley; Mexico with Gilbert and Dutton; California with McGee; Physical Anthropology, Hrdlicka, Current Work 1900.

IX. Chief Period, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1902-1910; Visits to Stutgart and Chile 1908.

X. Transfer to the Museum June 10, 1910, the Guatemalian Trip, Powell Monuments, Seventieth Birthday Celebration, 1920.

XI. Director of the National Gallery of Art, 1920-1932.

XII. The Freer Gallery of Art

XIII. Portraits, Smithsonian Institution.

XIV. Portraits, Bureau of American Ethnology, National Gallery of Art, and Miscellaneous.

XV. Masterpieces of Aboriginal American Art.

XVI. Various Articles on Art and the Art Gallery.

XVII. Personal.

XVIII. Personal.

XIX. Personal.

XX. Personal. Water Color Sketches.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION THE LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION